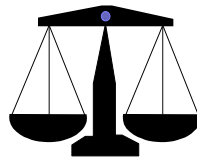


**Juvenile Offenders:
A Study of Disproportionality and Recidivism**

Nella Lee, Ph.D.

STATE OF WASHINGTON



SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION



STATE OF WASHINGTON

SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION

925 Plum Street SE, Bldg 4, 2nd Floor, PO Box 40927 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0927
(360) 956-2130 • FAX (360) 956-2149

December 21, 2001

The Honorable Gary Locke
Governor
State of Washington
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

Dear Governor Locke:

On behalf of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, I am transmitting the enclosed report entitled, *Juvenile Offenders: A Study of Disproportionality and Recidivism* pursuant to the legislative mandate in RCW 9.94A.040(2)(h)(i) and (iii) which requires the Commission to report regularly on racial disproportionality and recidivism in juvenile and adult sentencing.

The enclosed report explores both racial/ethnic representation at sentencing for adult felony offenders, as well as equity in sentencing for those offenders. This report is complemented by *Representation and Equity in Washington State: An Assessment of Disproportionality and Disparity in Adult Felony Sentencing – Fiscal Year 2000*, and *Recidivism: An Analysis of Adult Felons*, which meet the adult provision of the aforementioned mandate.

This report should help to promote policy discussions with the goal of gaining a greater understanding of the racial/ethnic issues related to adult felony sentencing in Washington State. I hope that you find this report useful as we continue to work together on important issues related to public safety and criminal justice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Boerner".

David Boerner, Chair
Sentencing Guidelines Commission



STATE OF WASHINGTON

SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION

925 Plum Street SE, Bldg 4, 2nd Floor, PO Box 40927 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0927
(360) 956-2130 • FAX (360) 956-2149

December 21, 2001

The Honorable Sid Snyder
Majority Leader
Washington State Senate
Olympia, WA 98504-0482

The Honorable James E. West
Republican Leader
Washington State Senate
Olympia, WA 98504-0482

The Honorable Frank Chopp
Speaker of the House
Washington State House of Representatives
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

The Honorable Clyde Ballard
Minority Leader
Washington State House of Representatives
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

Gentlemen:

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Sincerely,

David Boerner, Chair
Sentencing Guidelines Commission

Juvenile Offenders: A Study of Disproportionality and Recidivism

Prepared by

Nella Lee, Ph.D.

Research Director

Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission

A Publication of the



STATE OF WASHINGTON

SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION

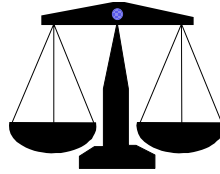
*925 Plum Street SE, Bldg 4, 2nd Floor, PO Box 40927 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0927
(360) 956-2130 • FAX (360) 956-2149*

Ida Rudolph Leggett, Executive Director

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State of Washington



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Christopher Hurst
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Jenny Weiland
Citizen Member and Victim's Rights Advocate

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Disproportionality & Disparity

Executive Summary

This is the Sentencing Guidelines Commission's (SGC) second report on disproportionality and disparity in juvenile sentencing, as required by RCW 9.94A.040. The report examines the race and gender of youths sentenced in the juvenile justice system and also examines disparate sentencing in local sanctions and Theft 3 crimes.

Data used in report consist of information found in dispositions issued by state juvenile courts and reported to the SGC. A summary of reports submitted to the SGC for Fiscal Year 2001 by local law and justice council advisory committees is also included. The analysis of disproportionate and disparate sentencing is limited to the first nine months of FY2001 and excludes King County.¹ The principal findings are that:

- African American youths, male and female, were consistently over-represented in juvenile dispositions, regardless of their location in the state. The highest level of disproportionality was reported in Spokane County.
- Asian/Pacific Islander youths are under-represented and Hispanic youths are slightly over-represented in juvenile dispositions. Caucasian youths, male and female, were consistently under or proportionally represented in juvenile dispositions in all areas of the state.
- Native American youths, male and female, were consistently over-represented in juvenile dispositions in all areas of the state. The disproportionality was not as great as for African Americans.
- A general pattern exists for female juveniles: they are sentenced at higher ratios than males.
- African American males are declined to adult criminal court at a ratio 6.6 times greater than Caucasian males, and African American females are declined at a ratio 10.1 times greater than Caucasian females.
- In local sanction dispositions, minority juveniles are generally sentenced for longer periods of time than Caucasian juveniles. Females are generally sentenced for shorter periods of time than males.
- There is great variation in Theft 3 sentences, both in racial categories and between males and females. Generally, minority males with lower scores than Caucasian males received longer sentences. In Theft 3, females did not necessarily receive sentences that were shorter than males. Disparity varies by race, gender and region.

¹ The juvenile department of King County Superior Court did not meet reporting deadlines.

Introduction

Among the duties and responsibilities mandated by RCW 9.94A.040, the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) is legislatively required to report on racial disproportionality and recidivism in the juvenile justice system. These issues are covered in separate sections of this report. Additionally, RCW 72.09.300 (c) requires local law and justice councils to report to the SGC to address racial disproportionality, effectiveness/cultural relevance of available rehabilitative services and number of diversions, deferrals and community supervision on the local level. A summary of those reports is included in Appendix E.

The juvenile justice system is different from the adult justice system. Prior to the 19th century, the juvenile system did not exist. Children who committed crimes were tried and punished as adults. A reform movement known as the “child savers” radically altered the dispensation of justice for children. The movement invented the concept of “juvenile” and status offenses. Children were to be treated, not punished. Children were not to have formal trials nor were they to be sentenced. The state could intervene on the behalf of children under the doctrine of *parens patriae* (the state as parent), which insisted that whatever was done to or for children, it should always be in the best interest of the child.

A new vocabulary was created to delineate the differences between juvenile justice processes and adult justice processes. Children are not tried, they are “adjudicated.” Children are not sentenced, they receive “dispositions.” Children are not incarcerated, they are “confined.” Children are not arrested, they are taken into “custody.” These distinctions still pertain, as does the original intention of the reformists to rehabilitate children, not punish them.

Regardless of the distinctions between juvenile justice and adult justice, issues of disproportionality are just as important for juveniles as they are for adults. For purposes of this report, the term “disproportionality” is defined as the rate at which certain groups of youths are given dispositions in proportion to their numbers in the general population. For example, if African Americans constitute 3% of the general population statewide but receive 15% of all dispositions statewide, this is disproportionate sentencing.

The term “disparity” is often taken to mean “disproportionality” when, in fact, disparity is defined as the unequal sentencing of similarly situated offenders. Determinate sentencing structures minimize disparate treatment of offenders by classifying crimes and allotting sentences based on the seriousness of the crime and past criminal history. Race and gender should not enter into the sentencing equation. There are points in the juvenile justice system, however, where judicial discretion in sentencing offers opportunities for disparity. Where mitigating or aggravating circumstances are present, the court may depart from the standard range by imposing a disposition referred to as “manifest injustice.” The juvenile justice grid also allows judicial discretion in setting the length of sentence for all offenses classified as Local Sanction: this may range from 0 to 30 days of confinement and/or community supervision/service. The analysis of Local Sanctions and Theft 3 dispositions addresses the issue of disparity.

The first part of this report presents an analysis of all juvenile dispositions in the state of Washington for the first nine months of FY2001. Population figures from the 2000 census of the United States Census Bureau for juveniles aged 10-17 were used to calculate disposition rates and ratios for the state's ten largest counties and four population regions. Data are presented in table form; tables are presented in rank order of population. Sentencing rates were calculated for males and females in five racial categories as follows: number of dispositions for each group divided by number of juveniles in the population for each group multiplied by 1,000. Sentencing ratios were calculated by dividing the percentages of total dispositions for each group by the percentage of the general population for each group.

The second part of the analysis is of Local Sanction disposition lengths, by race and gender. The third analysis is of Theft 3 disposition lengths, by race and gender.

Literature Review

Research findings for most jurisdictions across the U.S. show that minority youth are over-represented within the juvenile justice system (Snyder and Sickmund 1999). Some researchers report that juvenile disproportionality is related to higher offending rates by minority and economically disadvantaged youth; simply put, they are more involved in crime (Fagan, Slaughter and Harstone 1987). Pope and Feyerherm (1991) reported that approximately two-thirds of all juvenile research concluded that racial and/or ethnic status influenced decision-making in the juvenile justice system. More recent literature also suggests that race and ethnicity makes a difference in juvenile justice decisions, at least in some jurisdictions, some of the time (Snyder and Sickmund 1999). The research by Fagan, et al (1987) suggests that there is differential processing at each level of the system's decision-points, starting with the police and continuing through prosecution, disposition, probation and confinement. It has been suggested that minority youth are more likely to come to the attention of police, more likely to be detained, more likely to be prosecuted, more likely to receive confinement and less likely to receive community service. The effect of race is additive in the system's processes (Devine, Coolbaugh and Jenkins 1998; Lee 1990; Fagan et al 1987; Poe-Yamagata and Jones 2000).

Race affects police handling of juvenile cases. Where the act is serious and the juvenile has an extensive prior record, race is not relevant to police: when the act is less serious or the juvenile does not have an extensive prior record, race is an influential factor (Ferdinand and Luchterhand 1970). Race also affects court decisions: Reed (1984) found that African American juveniles received more severe dispositions than other juveniles, even when seriousness of the crime and past record were controlled for. This finding is supported by other research, which shows that legal factors are important, but that race influences dispositions, with minority youth receiving more severe sentences (Fagan et al 1987).

Geographic location of residence may also be a factor. Pope and Feyerherm (1991) found significant variation between rural, suburban and urban areas. Feld (1991) reported that there were marked differences in outcomes depending on the jurisdiction where the youth

was processed. Youths in urban jurisdictions were likely to receive more severe outcomes at all stages of processing than were youths processed in more rural areas. This practice probably disproportionately affects minority juveniles who tend to reside in urban areas (Snyder and Sickmund 1999).

Gender also affects outcomes in the juvenile system. There is little doubt that in Washington, as reported in the analysis section of this report, there is disparate treatment between males and females. The effects of race and gender are difficult to separate and it is not clear which variable contributes most to explanations of gender differences.

Considering gender alone, there are two competing theories regarding differential treatment, paternalism and sex role traditionalism. Paternalism suggests that female offenders will be treated with greater leniency than male offenders because male decision makers in the system wish to protect females, particularly in cases where the offense is serious. Sex role traditionalism posits that female offenders will be treated more harshly than male offenders because male decision makers in the system wish to punish females for violating sex role expectations (Johnson and Scheuble 1991). This could explain the harsh sentences meted out to females sentenced for murdering people with whom they are in abusive relationships (Brown 1987). Again, geographic location may influence either theory in conservative rural locations and should not be so evident in urban locations (Johnson and Scheuble 1991).

Methodology

Data used in this report consist of information found in dispositions issued in the state and reported to the SGC by juvenile courts in the state. As noted previously, these data cover the period from July 2000 through March 2001, excluding King County. Data were cleaned and matched to identifying numbers assigned by the Administrator of the Courts. These data are limited in terms of demographic information about juvenile offenders. Information on race, sex and age is included but information on parent's marital status, current living arrangements, parent's employment, number of siblings and educational status is not available. Because of these limitations, explanatory models can not legitimately be used in analysis: we report that disproportionality and gender disparity exist, not why.

One section of this report contains a calculation of rates and ratios presented in tables, and an analysis of findings in the geographic locations are presented in the next section. As noted previously, rates give the mathematical quotient of people receiving dispositions based on their numbers in the general population. This quotient is then standardized using a base of 1,000. This gives us the precise rate at which any racial category of youths is sentenced per 1,000 of their numbers in the population. Ratios compare the percent of the general population that each racial group comprises to the percent of total dispositions that they received. Any number over 1.0 represents the amount of disproportionality.

Five hundred fourteen dispositions where race was unknown and 2 where race was designated as "other," have been excluded from this report. These categories are incompatible with the U.S. Census Bureau's category of "multi-racial."

Disproportionality Analysis

Adjudications

- Statewide: Statewide, minority youth comprised 20 percent of the population and 27.3 percent of all juvenile dispositions, an over-representation rate of 1.4. These youth also comprised 31 percent of juveniles adjudicated to JRA, an over-representation rate of 1.6. Minority youth comprised 29 percent of juveniles adjudicated to secure confinement, an over-representation rate of 1.5. Minority youth received 22 percent of juvenile dispositions with a Chemical Dependency alternative, an over-representation rate of 1.1. Minority youth received 28 percent of all Manifest Injustice Sentences, an over-representation rate of 1.4. Finally, minority youth comprised 41 percent of all youth declined to adult criminal court, an over-representation rate of 2.1.
- Statewide, in terms of the distribution of dispositions, a pattern of disproportionality existed between African American and Native American males compared to Caucasian males. African American males disposition ratio was 3.1 times greater than Caucasian males and Native American males disposition ratio was 2.2 times greater than Caucasian males. The same disproportionate pattern was found for African American and Native American females compared to Caucasian females and when these females were compared to their male counterparts. African American females disposition ratio was 4 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.3 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 3.3 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.0 times greater than Native American males (Table 2). There were county and regional variations to this pattern; disproportionality was more pervasive in some counties and regions than in others.
- Statewide, Asian/Pacific Islanders, male and female, were under-represented in dispositions. Hispanic males disposition ratio was 1.4 times greater than Caucasian males. Hispanic females were under-represented.
- Pierce County: In Pierce County, African American males disposition ratio was 3.5 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 2.4 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 3.6 times greater than Caucasian females. Native American females disposition ratio was 2.6 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.1 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 4).
- Snohomish County: In Snohomish County, African American males disposition ratio was 3.6 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 2 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 3.3 times greater than Caucasian females. Native American females disposition ratio was 3.5 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.5 times greater than Native

American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 6).

- Spokane County: In Spokane County, African American males disposition ratio was 5.9 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 4.8 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 13.1 times greater than Caucasian females and 2 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 5.5 times greater than Caucasian females. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 8).
- Clark County: In Clark County, African American males disposition ratio was 3.0 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.5 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 4.6 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.4 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 3.3 times greater than Caucasian females and 2 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 10).
- Kitsap County: In Kitsap County, African American males disposition ratio was 3.2 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.2 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 2.9 times greater than Caucasian females. Native American females disposition ratio was 3.4 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.8 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 12).
- Yakima County: In Yakima County, African American males disposition ratio was 3.9 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.7 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 8 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.1 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 2.7 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.6 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males were at proportionality but Hispanic females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 14).
- Thurston County: In Thurston County, African American males disposition ratio was 2.4 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.1 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 4 times greater than Caucasian females are 1.5 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 1.6 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.3 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic females disposition ratio was 2 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.3 times greater than Hispanic males. Asian/Pacific Islander males and females were under-represented in dispositions (Table 16).

- Whatcom County: In Whatcom County, African American males disposition ratio was 2.9 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 2.5 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 5.8 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.8 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 3.2 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.2 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 18).
- Benton/Franklin: In Benton/Franklin, African American males disposition ratio was 4 times greater than Caucasian males. Hispanic males disposition ratio was 1.3 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 8.8 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.4 times greater than African American males. This is the only county that does not disproportionately adjudicate Native Americans. Asian/Pacific Islander males and females were under-represented in dispositions (Table 20).
- Northwest Region: In this region, African American males disposition ratio was 3.3 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.9 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 5.7 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.7 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 2.6 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.4 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males disposition ratio was 1.3 times greater than Caucasian males but Hispanic females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 22).
- Southwest Region: In this region, African American males disposition ratio was 2.9 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 6 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.1 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 2.1 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.1 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males and females were under-represented in dispositions. Asian/Pacific Islander males disposition ratio was 1.6 times greater than Caucasian males but Asian/Pacific Islander females were under-represented in dispositions (Table 24).
- Southeast Region: In this region, African American males disposition ratio was 4.5 times greater than Caucasian males. Hispanic males disposition ratio was 1.9 times greater than Caucasian males but Hispanic females were under-represented. Native American males disposition ratio was 1.9 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 8 times greater than Caucasian females and 2.3 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 2.3 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.5 times greater than Native American males. Caucasian females were at proportionality but still had a disposition

ratio that was 1.25 times greater than Caucasian males. Asian/Pacific Islander males and females were under-represented in dispositions (Table 26).

- Northeast Region: In this region, African American males disposition ratio was 3 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males disposition ratio was 2.7 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females disposition ratio was 6.6 times greater than Caucasian females and 2 times greater than African American males. Native American females disposition ratio was 5.4 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.8 times greater than Native American males. Hispanic males were at proportionality but Hispanic females were under-represented in dispositions, as were Asian/Pacific Islander males and females (Table 28).

Declines to Adult Court

Juvenile offenders can be transferred to adult court for prosecution under certain conditions. If the offender is fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years old and is alleged to have committed a class A felony or to have attempted, solicited or conspired to commit a class A felony, s/he may be transferred to adult court. If the juvenile is seventeen years of age and is alleged to have committed an Assault 2°, Extortion 1°, Indecent Liberties, Child Molestation 2°, Kidnapping 2°, Robbery 2°, or is alleged to have escaped while serving a minimum juvenile sentence to age 21, s/he may be transferred to adult court. A hearing is held to determine if transfer to adult court would be in the best interest of the juvenile or the public (Tables 29-30).

African American males were declined at a ratio 6.6 times greater than Caucasian males. Native American males were declined at a ratio 3 times greater than Caucasian males. African American females were declined at a ratio 10.1 times greater than Caucasian females and 1.4 times greater than African American males. Asian/Pacific Islander females were declined at a ratio 9.1 times greater than Caucasian females and 6.4 times greater than Asian/Pacific Islander males.

Disparity Analysis

Local Sanction Sentences

Local Sanction dispositions are one of the few sentencing areas where judicial discretion is permitted by existing law. Local sanctions may range from 0 to 30 days. The average length of sentence varies considerably between racial categories, gender and county/region.

- Pierce County: In Pierce County, African American males, Asian/Pacific Islander males and Native American males received longer sanctions than those received by Caucasian males. Hispanic males received shorter sanctions than Caucasian males. African American females, Asian/Pacific Islander females, Hispanic females and Native American females received longer sanctions than those received by Caucasian females. Hispanic females received longer sanctions than Hispanic males. All other female groups

received sanctions that were shorter than their male counterparts. However, all females received sanctions that were longer than Caucasian males (Table 31).

- Snohomish County: In Snohomish County, only Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. African American and Native American females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females. Females of all groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts (Table 31).
- Clark County: In Clark County, African American and Hispanic males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. Only Hispanic females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females. All female groups, except Native American females, received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts (Table 31).
- Kitsap County: In Kitsap County, Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. All female groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by Caucasian females and all female groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts (Table 31).
- Thurston County: In Thurston County, African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic and Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. Only Hispanic females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females but all females groups received sanctions that were shorter than their male counterparts (Table 31).
- Whatcom County: In Whatcom County, only Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic and Native American females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females. Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic females also received sanctions that were longer than those received by their male counterparts (Table 31).
- Spokane County: In Spokane County, only African American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. All female groups received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females. Females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts, with the exception of Hispanic females (Table 32).
- Yakima County: In Yakima County, all males groups received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. All female groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by Caucasian females, with the exception of Native American females. Females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts, with the exception of Native American females and Caucasian females (Table 32).

- Benton/Franklin County: In Benton/Franklin, African American and Native American males received sanctions that were longer than Caucasian males. All female groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by Caucasian females and all females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts (Table 32).
- Northwest Region: In the Northwest region, African American and Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. Among females, only Hispanic females received sanctions that were longer than Caucasian females. Females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts, with the exception of Hispanic females (Table 33).
- Southwest Region: In the Southwest region, Hispanic and Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. African American and Native American females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females. Females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts, with the exceptions of African American and Native American females (Table 33).
- Southeast Region: In the Southeast region, only Native American males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. Only African American females received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian females, and only African American females received sanctions that were longer than their male counterparts (Table 33).
- Northeast Region: In the Northeast region, only Hispanic males received sanctions that were longer than those received by Caucasian males. All female groups received sanctions that were shorter than those received by Caucasian females. Females received sanctions that were shorter than those received by their male counterparts, with the exception of African American females (Table 33).

Theft in the Third Degree

Theft in the third degree was the most frequently occurring juvenile offense in the state. Theft three is a level D offense that requires a local sanction disposition ranging from 0 to 30 days of confinement and/or 0-12 months of community supervision and/or 0-150 hours of community service and/or \$0-\$500 fine. The juvenile sentencing grid assigns seriousness levels of offenses alphabetically rather than numerically. The most serious offense is an A+ and the least serious offense is an E. As with other local sanctions, judicial discretion is permitted within the range. Theoretically, the number of offenses in history (score) influences the actual number of days received: the higher the score, the longer the sentence.²

² Local sanctions apply to offenses at the E level through the B level. Each prior felony adjudication is scored as 1. Prior violations, misdemeanors and gross misdemeanor adjudications are scored as ¼ point, with fractional points being rounded down. For seriousness level E, D and D+, local sanctions always apply no matter the

It appears, however, that extra-legal factors such as race, gender and county/region may influence the length of confinement, as discussed in the following analysis.

- Pierce County: In Pierce County, Native American males had higher average scores than any other racial group; yet they received the lowest average confinement. Among females, both Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics had average scores of 0, yet the Asian/Pacific Islanders received an average confinement of 1.5 days and the Hispanics 0 days. Native American females had lower average scores than Native American males; yet they received an average confinement that was 1.75 days longer (Table 34).
- Snohomish County: In Snohomish County, African American males had average scores that were only .08 higher than Caucasian males; yet they received an average confinement that was 25 days more than Caucasian males. Hispanic males had average scores that were the same as Caucasian males; yet they received an average confinement that was 6.4 days more than Caucasian males. Still, the average confinement given to Hispanic males were 18.6 days less than those given to African American males. Asian/Pacific Islander males had the same average score as Native American males; yet the Asian/Pacific Islanders received an average sentence that was 37.5 days more than the confinement given to Native Americans. Caucasian females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males; yet they received an average confinement that was 2 days more than Caucasian males (Table 34).
- Clark County: In Clark County, Hispanic males had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 2.4 days more than Caucasians. Caucasian females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 1.7 days more than their male counterparts (Table 34).
- Kitsap County: In Kitsap County, African American males had average scores that were lower than Asian/Pacific Islander males; yet they received an average confinement that was .71 days more than Asian/Pacific Islanders. Caucasian males had average scores that were .1 higher than Asian/Pacific Islanders; yet they received an average confinement that was 1.75 days more than Asian Pacific Islander males. Hispanic males had average scores that were higher than Caucasian males; yet they received an average confinement that was 1.5 days less than Caucasians. Hispanic males also had average scores that were higher than African American males, yet they received confinement that was .5 days less than African Americans. Native American males had average scores that were lower than Hispanic males; yet they received an average confinement that was .75 days more than Hispanics. African American females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian females; yet they received an average confinement 4.3 days more than Caucasian females. In fact, African American females had average scores that were lower than African American males

score. For seriousness level C, the cutoff point for local sanctions is a score of 4 or more. For seriousness level C+, the cutoff point for local sanctions is a score of 3. For seriousness level B, the cutoff point for local sanctions is a score of 2.

and they received an average confinement that was 4.3 days more than African American males. African American females had average scores that were lower than Native American females; yet they received an average confinement that was 4.5 days more than Native American females (Table 34).

- Thurston County: In Thurston County, the discrepancy is in the sentencing of females. African American females had average scores that were lower than African American males; yet they received an average confinement that was .33 days more than African American males. Caucasian females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian and African American males; yet they received average confinement that was 3.1 days more than Caucasian males and 7.42 days more than African American males. Hispanic females had average scores that were higher than Caucasian females; yet they received an average confinement that was 4.9 days less than Caucasian females (Table 34).
- Whatcom County: In Whatcom County, Native American males had average scores that were more than Caucasian males; yet they received an average confinement that was .81 days less than Caucasians. Caucasian females had average scores that were more than Asian/Pacific Islander females, yet they received an average confinement that was 1.3 days less than Asian/Pacific Islander females. Hispanic females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was 6.3 days more than Caucasian females. Hispanic females had average scores that were the same as Asian/Pacific Islander females, yet they received an average confinement that was 5 days more than Asian/Pacific Islander females. Native American females had average scores that were more than Hispanic females, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.7 days less than Hispanic females (Table 34).
- Spokane County: In Spokane County, Native American males had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 5.3 days more than Caucasian males. Native American females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was 7 days more than Caucasian females. Native American females had average scores that were lower than Native American males, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.2 days more than Native American males. Native American females had average scores that were lower than African American females, yet they received an average confinement that was 8.2 days more than African American females (Table 35).
- Yakima County: In Yakima County, African American males had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 6.7 days more than Caucasian males. African American males had average scores that were lower than Hispanic males, yet they received an average confinement that was 6.9 days more than Hispanic males. African American males had average scores that were lower than Native American males, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.1 days more than Native American males. Native

American males had average scores that were lower than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.6 days more than Caucasian males. Native American males had average scores that were lower than Hispanic males, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.8 days more than Hispanic males. Hispanic females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was 2 days more than Caucasian females (Table 35).

- Benton/Franklin County: In Benton/Franklin, African American females had average scores that were lower than Caucasian and Hispanic females, yet they received an average confinement that was .28 days more than Caucasian females and .9 days more than Hispanic females. Caucasian females had average scores that were the same as Hispanic females, yet they received an average confinement that was .6 days more than Hispanic females (Table 35).
- Northwest Region: In the Northwest region, Hispanic and Caucasian males had the same average scores, but Hispanic males received an average confinement that was .7 days more than Caucasian males. Native American males had average scores that were more than Caucasian and Hispanic males, yet they received an average confinement that was 5.8 days less than Caucasian males and 6.6 days less than Hispanic males. Hispanic females had average scores that were more than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was 3.2 days less than Caucasian females. Hispanic females had average scores that were more than Native American females, yet they received an average confinement that was 2.3 days less than Native American females. African American females had average scores that were less than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was .3 days more than Caucasian females (Table 36).
- Southwest Region: In the Southwest region, Asian/Pacific Islander males had average scores that were more than African American males, yet they received an average confinement that was 1.3 days less than African American males. Caucasian females had average scores that were less than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 1.1 days more than Caucasian males. Native American females had average scores that were less than Caucasian females, yet they received an average confinement that was 20 days more than Caucasian females. In this region, Native American females had the longest stays in confinement (Table 36).
- Southeast Region: In the Southeast region, Hispanic males had average scores that were more than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 1.7 days less than Caucasian males. African American males had average scores that were more than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was .34 days less than Caucasian males. Native American females had average scores that were the same as Hispanic females, yet they received an average confinement that was 6 days more than Hispanic females. African American females had average scores that were less than African American males, yet they received an average confinement that was 21.7 days more than African American males (Table 36).

- Northeast Region: In the Northeast region, Caucasian females had average scores that were less than Caucasian males, yet they received an average confinement that was 25 days more than Caucasian males. Caucasian females had average scores that were less than Native American females, yet they received an average confinement that was 28 days more than Native American females (Table 36).

Conclusions – Disproportionality & Disparity

Adverse disproportionality exists in the juvenile justice system, particularly for African American and Native American youth. The highest rate of disproportionality for African American and Native American males and females was found in Spokane County. African American males and females were at the highest rates of other groups in the state declined to adult court. African American and Native American youths receive more dispositions than other groups and they receive longer stays in confinement than other groups. This is true even in areas where the population of Hispanic youth is greater than African Americans and Native Americans. We do not know, however, if this is because these two groups are more economically disadvantaged than others and more involved in crime. Contrary to the literature, the greatest over-representation is in counties and regions that are not heavily populated.

Eastern Washington counties and regions tend to have the highest rates of over-representation. Females are not necessarily treated more leniently than males. In some counties and regions, females are sentenced more harshly than males but this is not confined to rural counties. It is clear that geographic location makes a difference in outcomes. Perhaps calculating rates for racial groups at county or state levels is too gross a measure to determine what the reality is for various jurisdictions. More research on a local level would be most helpful.

Disparity exists in the dispositions given to juveniles for Local Sanction confinement, as demonstrated by the analysis of Theft 3 adjudications. Where judicial discretion is available in terms of length of confinement, race and gender become factors. There are racial differences both within and between genders so that there does not appear to be a rational pattern of dispositions, even when offender history is considered. There is no consistency in dispositions even within counties. Why offenders with fewer past offenses than others receive longer terms of confinement for the same crime is a mystery, the answer to which can not be found in our data. Nor can we determine if minority youths are serving longer confinement than Caucasian youths in JRA facilities. This is because they receive dispositions that are a range of days to be served and we do not know exactly how many days they serve. For all practical purposes, the juvenile system and the sentencing grid does not lend itself to research on disparity.

We also do not know why minority youths receive manifest injustice sentences in disproportionate numbers, nor do we know if those sentences are above or below the

statutory range. It would be most helpful if the SGC received more specific information on juvenile dispositions so that we could explore these issues.

Recidivism

Executive Summary

This is the Sentencing Guidelines Commission's (SGC) first report on juvenile recidivism, as required by RCW 9.94A.040. The report examines patterns of offending behavior and calculates recidivism rates for categories of offenses and offenders. The analysis is presented on male offenders, female offenders and chronic offenders, disaggregated by race.

Data for this report consist of information contained in dispositions issued by state juvenile courts, as reported to the SGC. The analysis of recidivism is limited to the first nine months of FY2001 and excludes King County.

The principal findings are that:

- The majority of recidivist juveniles are Caucasian (70.2%) who committed the majority of all past offenses (69%).
- African Americans and Native Americans have the highest reoffending rates.
- Theft and "other" offenses are the most commonly occurring offenses in the histories of all recidivists.
- Juveniles who commit assault re-offend at the highest rates of all recidivists: sex offenders reoffend at the lowest rate.
- Juveniles, male and female, are versatile in offending behavior: they do not specialize in certain types of offenses.
- The majority of chronic offenders are Caucasian males.
- Chronic female offenders tend to commit high numbers of assault.
- Males commit offenses with higher seriousness levels than females and have higher offending rates.
- Female robbers and female sex offenders are rare.
- The juveniles covered in this report do not appear to be heavily involved in drugs. However, males are more involved than females.³

³ This is perhaps one of the more obvious limitations caused by the absence of data from all counties.

Introduction

Among the duties and responsibilities mandated by RCW 9.94A.040, the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) is legislatively required to report on juvenile recidivism. This report is the Commission's first report on this topic.

Recidivism, as a topic of research, raises complex issues that cut across the criminal justice system. First, there are difficulties in defining "recidivism." The definition, however, is extremely important because the definition influences the outcome of the research. For example, some researchers define a recidivist as a person who is arrested for a new crime after having been released from correctional custody or while under correctional supervision. Others define a recidivist as a person convicted of a new crime after having been released from correctional custody or supervision. Technical violations of probation or parole are considered "recidivism" in cases where the offender is returned to prison. Still others consider time as an element and consider new offenses as "recidivism" only when they occur within a designated time period (six months, one year, three years, five years, etc.).

Second, recidivism raises quite complex questions regarding the purposes of sentencing. The questions encompass issues relating to philosophies of punishment, social control policies, the role of law in a democratic society and an unbiased judiciary, and goals of correctional agencies. Special terms are used to describe the aims of social control, such as *deterrence*, *incapacitation*, *desert*, *retribution*, *justice*, *equity* and *fairness*. Deterrence, incapacitation and desert are particularly important in determinant sentencing structures but their exact definitions are not widely known. Because these words are so important in the context of recidivism and because so much criminological research centers on deterrence and incapacitation, the following definitions used by criminologists are offered for the reader's information (Senna & Siegel 1999; Gottfredson 1999; Packer 1968; von Hirsch 1976; Blumstein 1984).

1. *General deterrence*: A crime control policy that depends on the fear of criminal penalties. General deterrence measures are aimed at convincing the potential law violator that the pains associated with crime outweigh its benefits.
2. *Specific deterrence*: A crime control policy that suggests that punishment should be severe enough to convince convicted offenders not to repeat their criminal activity.
3. *Incapacitation*: A sentencing aim of restraining the person being punished from committing further criminal acts. There are two forms of incapacitation.
 - a. *collective incapacitation*: all persons convicted of a designated offense receive the same sentence (examples are 3 strikes based on past convictions or certain drug laws).

b. selective incapacitation: a sentence that is based on some prediction of risk, i.e., high-risk, chronic offenders (examples are sex offender laws and persistent offender laws). Sentencing provisions often include electronic monitoring and house arrest.

4. *Desert:* A theory of punishment intended to express disapproval or exact retribution. A strict desert position is that a person convicted deserves a certain amount of punishment and the severity of the punishment must be commensurate to the harm done and the culpability of the offender. Past and likely future acts are not relevant under a strict desert theory, although the theory has been modified by sentencing guidelines to include past criminal history.

Interpretation of the deterrent effect of criminal sentences is problematic in the context of recidivism. Rather than merely viewing high recidivism rates as indicators of failure or viewing low recidivism rates as indicators of the adequacy of particular deterrence policies, inquiry should instead focus upon a determination of what is an acceptable rate of recidivism. What rate is high enough to indicate a failure and what rate is low enough to indicate the successful blending of correctional punishment and treatment sufficient to deter offenders from future criminality?

The problem with using blanket recidivism rates as a measure of the failure or success of sentencing policies is that sentences do not have the same effect on individual offenders. Some people will never commit a crime, regardless of whether criminal codes exist. Some people will commit crimes as juveniles but desist in young adulthood. Some will commit crimes as juveniles and continue well into adulthood, slowing only as middle age encroaches. Some will start committing crimes while very young (before 14) and never desist. Some will commit a crime as an adult and never again break the law.

In addition to the question of age at the onset of criminal behavior, consideration should also be directed to the issue of “specialization” or “versatility” in types of crime (Mazzarolle et al 2000). Crime control strategies of incapacitation depend on predictions that offender A, an armed robber, will continue to commit armed robbery. Offender B, a burglar, will continue to commit burglary. If offender A and B are versatile in their offending behavior, the predictions are inaccurate.

Finally, consideration should be given to the issue of whether gender and race are factors in offending behavior. For example, males are thought to be more violent than females, females are thought to be more drug involved than males and females are said to prefer property crimes to crimes against persons (Senna and Seigel 1999; Gottfredson 1999). In 1998, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report revealed that while African Americans constituted about twelve percent of the general population, they accounted for about forty-three percent of arrests for violent crime and thirty-two percent of arrests for property crime. In 2000, the arrest rate for African Americans in Washington State for violent crimes was 73.8 per 10,000, compared to a rate of 11.5 for Caucasians. The arrest rate for property crimes for African Americans was 220.5 per 10,000, compared to 50.5 for Caucasians. The only population in Washington with

lower arrest rates than Caucasians, for both violent crimes and property crimes, were Asian/Pacific Islanders (Washington UCR 2000).

This report on recidivism concentrates on the offender population in Washington for the first nine months of FY2001 (7/00-3/01). The analysis does not include the entire fiscal year because all of the data was not available until late October 2001, too late for timely inclusion in this report. The Sentencing Guidelines Commission's database contains *sentencing* data; duplicate cases were eliminated by matching state identification numbers obtained from the Administrator of Courts. Rather than focusing on the most recent crime committed during the nine-month period, this analysis uses data relating to the most serious crime committed. First time offenders were removed from the data.

The report is presented in three sections: (1) an analysis of male offenders (2) an analysis of female offenders and (3) an analysis of "chronic" offenders (those offenders with 10 past offenses in history). The analysis is disaggregated by race and gender.

Literature Review

Research on recidivism is quite varied. Some research focuses on juveniles, analyzing age of onset and the relationship to criminal careers. Moffitt (1993) identified two types of offending behavior, the life-course-persistent offender and the adolescent-limited offender. Life-course-persistent offenders were found to suffer from developmental problems and to be persistently impulsive as young children. These children are anti-social, come from destructive families, start offending at an early age (under 14) and display a wide variety of offending behavior. Adolescent-limited offenders do not begin offending until they are older, their crimes tend to be limited to rebellion against authority (drinking, smoking, joy-riding) and criminal activity ends in early adulthood (Mazarolle et al 2000).

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) offered a general theory of crime that supports versatility in offending behavior, rather than specialization. They argue that children with inadequate parents display lack of self-control by age eight. These children are unable to resist opportunities for immediate gratification and engage in a variety of criminal behavior. Other criminologists argue that offenders specialize in certain types of crime (Cloward and Ohlin 1960; Colvin and Pauly 1983). The vast amount of research evidence supports the conclusion that offenders are versatile and do not specialize in any particular type of crime. Further, as criminal careers progress, patterns of specialization do not occur (Gottfredson and Gottfredson 1994).

Contrary to popular notions, offenders do not tend to progress from less serious crimes to more serious crimes, nor do they engage in more and more crime as their careers progress. Offending rates actually decline with age. Research also reveals that offenders who commit the most crimes are not the most serious offenders (Gottfredson and Gottfredson 1994).

Aside from attempting to identify predictor variables for recidivism (i.e., age, race, gender and criminal history), recidivism researchers often employ program evaluations to determine

what “works” in terms of deterrence. Probation, parole, length of incarceration, intensive supervision, house arrest, electronic monitoring and boot camps have all been evaluated.

The prison experience is thought to be a powerful deterrent to recidivism, yet research shows that 60% of prison inmates are rearrested and returned to prison within five years of release (Beck and Shipley 1989). In most jurisdictions juveniles who have committed serious and/or violent crimes may be transferred to adult court and prosecuted and sentenced as adults. The rationale often expressed for the transfer is that punishment will reduce crime and increase public safety. Researchers have found, however, that juveniles confined in adult systems are more likely to re-offend, more likely to re-offend earlier and commit more subsequent, serious offenses than juveniles who are retained in the juvenile justice system (Bishop et al 1996; Myers 1999; Fagan 1996).

Detention of juveniles in local jail facilities has serious consequences, as well. Compared to juveniles placed in juvenile detention centers, youth held in adult jails are 7.7 times more likely to commit suicide, 5 times more likely to be sexually assaulted, twice as likely to be beaten by staff and 50% more likely to be attacked with a weapon (Fagan et al 1989). Local jails are required to keep juveniles separated by sight and sound from adults but the reality is that in some jurisdictions, that may not be possible.

Some form of rehabilitation is still a goal of many juvenile justice systems. Youth offender sanctions are intended to be in the best interest of the community and the offender. For that reason, many alternatives to incarceration are available, such as restitution, counseling, community service, education for delinquency prevention, non-residential treatment, fines, probation and treatment for drug and alcohol abuse. Researchers focusing on alternatives that are effective in reducing delinquency found that both program placement and compliance are important. Youths who were placed in education for drug or alcohol abuse programs and in non-residential treatment programs had fewer referrals to the juvenile system than those who received some other alternative. Completing programs also resulted in fewer referrals. Juveniles who were processed through the courts and who received either probation, intensive probation supervision or residential placement all reoffended at the same rate regardless of the placement (Gottfredson 1999).

From a crime control perspective, it seems evident that the more knowledge available about juvenile offenders, particularly in terms of specialization or versatility and types of crime, the more likely it is that rational policies regarding dispositions may be constructed. The following sections are meant to inform the reader about the juvenile recidivist population in Washington.

The Data, Limitations of the Data and Methods of Analysis

As noted earlier, the population selected for analysis includes all offenders sentenced from July 2000 through March 2001. Juveniles who were sentenced more than once during that time were selected on the basis of the seriousness of the offense, rather than the date of the sentence. Offense histories are reported as part of the JUVIS system, so that histories are

identical for duplicate offenders, except for the most recent offense.⁴ This study is retrospective: it looks to the past to determine patterns in offending behaviors of juveniles. As a result of this analysis, much more is known about the offender population.

A limitation of the data is the paucity of demographic information on the offenders. Age, sex and race are reported but the SGC database does not contain information on socioeconomic status, educational level, parental marital status, current living arrangements or number of siblings. As a result, this report is limited because data is insufficient for purposes of an explanatory analysis of criminal behavior.

In spite of these limitations, analyses of categories of crime by race and gender were possible. Moreover, current crimes by type could be compared to aggregated histories by crime type to determine whether offenders specialized in crime types or were versatile. This analysis also permits a determination of whether females are more versatile than males, whether they are more involved in drug offenses than males and whether they are less violent than males. Additionally, it allows us to examine whether certain types of crime are preferred by some races and not others. Recidivism rates by crime type, by race and by gender were calculated. Various rates were calculated, including rates of offending by crime category per offender, rates of recidivism by crime category, race and gender per 1000 juveniles in the general population, and reoffense rates by crime category, race and gender per each past offense.

The categories of crime type were constructed using the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) classifications of crime. The juvenile data contains approximately 306 separate crime codes; these were collapsed into 10 crime categories consisting of homicide, sex crimes, robbery, assault, burglary, weapons offenses, theft, drug offenses (trafficking and possession), other crimes and malicious mischief. These categories roughly correspond to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report of violent crimes (homicide, sex, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary and larceny). The levels of seriousness in the juvenile sentencing grid range from a low of E to a high of A+. These alphabetical categories were given numerical values ranging from 1 (E) to 10 (A+). These values were used to calculate the *average* seriousness level of offenses. Analyses were disaggregated by race and by gender.

A special category of offenders with 10 prior offenses (chronic offenders) was also examined. In juvenile research, chronic offenders were first identified in an important cohort study of juveniles in Philadelphia (Wolfgang et al 1972). Wolfgang found that 6% of recidivist juveniles had been arrested five times or more, that they were involved in serious crime and that they accounted for almost 52% of all offenses. The “chronic 6%” commit a disproportionate number of crimes and are most likely to continue their criminal careers into adulthood.

⁴ JUVIS is the acronym for the juvenile court information system.

The Data

After eliminating duplications there were a total of 7,150 juveniles in the adjudicated population. Elimination of first-time offenders brought the population down to 5,224 recidivists or 73% of the total. Of the recidivist group, 79.4% were male (N=4,147), 20.6% were female (N=1,077). Thirty-two percent of the recidivist male population (N=1,348) was currently sentenced for an “other” offense. Thirty-four percent of the recidivist female population was currently sentenced for an “other” offense. Of the total population of 5,224 recidivists, only 5% (N=253) had 10 past histories. Of these chronic offenders, 242 (96%) were male, 11 (4%) were female.

Racial Distribution

	<u>% Of Recidivist Population</u>	<u>Number</u>
Caucasian male	79.9	2,912
Caucasian female	80.3	749
African American male	2.8	308
African American female	2.6	91
Asian male	3.7	84
Asian female	3.4	18
Native American male	2.3	180
Native American female	2.4	74
Hispanic male	11.3	524
Hispanic female	11.3	89
Unknown/Other male	0	139
Unknown/Other female	0	56

Analysis of the Data

Male Offenders

The population of male recidivists (N=4,147) was sentenced collectively for 44 sex offenses, 27 robberies, 695 assaults, 308 burglaries, 302 drug offenses, 123 weapons offenses, 925 theft offenses, 375 malicious mischief offenses and 1,348 other felonies. Their histories contain 14,697 past offenses, an average offending rate of 3.5 per person. The average age of these offenders was 16, with a range of 10 years of age to 20 years of age.

The racial distribution, number of past offenses, re-offending rate and re-offending rate per 1,000 males in the general population are presented below. The majority of current offenders were Caucasian, who also accounted for the majority of all past offenses.

Race	Number	Past Crimes	Offending Rate	Rate per 1,000
Caucasian	2912 (70.2%)	10,111 (69%)	3.5	49.6
African American	308 (7.4%)	1,260 (9%)	4.1	178.4
Asian	84 (2.0%)	278 (2%)	3.3	29.1
Native American	180 (4.3%)	756 (5%)	4.2	126.2
Hispanic	524 (12.6%)	1,987 (14%)	3.8	69.0
Unknown/Other	138 (0%)	313 (2%)	2.3	N/A

In order to determine whether offenders specialized in certain types of offenses or whether they were versatile, current offenses and past offenses for each offense category were separately analyzed for each racial group (Tables 37-41: excludes 138 unknowns). A separate analysis comparing current offenses to past offenses by crime type is included (Tables 42-50).

In terms of racial categories, African Americans had the highest recidivism rates for current and past offenses (Table 38) and Asians had the lowest (Table 39). All racial groups showed versatility in offending behavior, with the highest offending rates varying in racial categories. The following summarizes findings with respect to race.

- For Caucasians, highest rates for past offenses were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for assault (Table 37). Their average seriousness score was 2.9; their average past history score was 1.25.
- For African Americans, highest rates for past offenses were for theft, other offenses and assault. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for sex offenses and assault (Table 38). The rate for sex offenses should be viewed with caution, as there were only 3 offenders in this category. The average seriousness score was 3.3; the average past history score was 1.8.
- Asians had very low offending rates in general. Their highest rates were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for burglary and drugs (Table 39). These rates should be viewed with caution, as there were only 5 offenders in these categories. The average seriousness score was 3; the average past history score was 1.4.
- Native Americans had the second highest recidivism rates for both past and current offenses. The highest rates for past crimes were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for malicious mischief and burglary (Table 40). Again, rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in these categories is small. The average seriousness score was 2.8; the average past history score was 1.7.

- For Hispanics, highest rates for past offenses were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for sex offenses and weapons offenses (Table 41). These rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in these categories is small. The average seriousness score was 2.9; the average past history score was 1.4.

The following analysis summarized findings with respect to male offenders by type of criminal offense.

- Sex offenders had the lowest re-offending rates of all offenders and they did not specialize in sex offenses. Only 12 (9.9%) of their past 121 crimes were for sex and almost 30% (N=34) were for theft. Assault and other felonies accounted for another 33% of past offenses (Table 42). These offenders were the only juveniles with no past drug involvement. They are versatile. Of the 44 sex offenders 37 were Caucasians (84%), 3 were African Americans (7%), 2 were Hispanics (5%) and 2 were unknown (5%).
- Robbery offenders had the highest rate of re-offending for assault, followed by theft and other offenses (Table 43). They did not specialize in robbery and none of the 27 robbers had a robbery in history. Of these 26 offenders 1 was unknown (3%), 12 were Caucasians (44%), 5 were African Americans (19%), 2 were Native Americans (7%) and 7 were Hispanics (26%).
- Assault offenders had the highest re-offending rates of all juvenile offenders (Table 44). Almost 30% of their past offenses were for assault, followed by theft (22%) and other offenses (23%). Of the 695 assault offenders 19 were unknown (3%), 490 were Caucasians (71%), 68 were African Americans (10%), 14 were Asians (2%), 29 were Native Americans (4%) and 75 were Hispanics (11%).
- Burglary offenders did not specialize in burglary. Theft and other offenses constituted the bulk of their past offenses (Table 45). Of the 308 burglary offenders 14 were unknown (5%), 209 were Caucasians (68%), 22 were African Americans (7%), 2 were Asians (.6%), 19 were Native Americans (6%) and 42 were Hispanics (14%).
- Drug offenders had the highest rate of past drug offenses of all juvenile offenders. However, they also had one of the lowest over-all rates of re-offending, second to sex offenders. Within this category of offenders, the highest rates of re-offending were for other offenses and theft (Table 46). Of the 302 drug offenders 18 were unknown/other (6%), 212 were Caucasians (70%), 24 were African Americans (8%), 3 were Asians (1%), 9 were Native Americans (3%) and 36 were Hispanics (12%).
- The bulk of past offenses for weapons offenders were for other offenses, theft and assault. This group of offenders is versatile, with only a small percent of past offenses being for weapons (Table 47). Of the 123 offenders 2 were unknown (2%), 75 were Caucasians (61%), 18 were African Americans (15%), 3 were Asians (2%), 4 were Native Americans (3%) and 21 were Hispanics (17%).

- Theft offenders are versatile, although their rate of past theft offenses was the highest of all offender groups (33%). These offenders did not have higher past drug involvement than other groups; if there is a link between theft and drugs, it is weak. After theft, the highest rate of re-offending was for other offenses, followed by assault (Table 48). Of the 925 offenders 27 were unknown (3%), 679 were Caucasians (73%), 65 were African Americans (7%), 25 were Asians (3%), 33 were Native Americans (4%) and 96 were Hispanics (10%).
- Other offenders followed the same pattern of highest rates of re-offending for theft, other offenses and assault. Among this group was the only juvenile with a homicide in past history (Table 49). Of the 1,348 offenders 47 were unknown (3%), 926 were Caucasians (69%), 80 were African Americans (6%), 30 were Asians (2%), 75 were Native Americans (6%) and 190 were Hispanics (14%).
- Malicious mischief offenders had the highest rate of re-offending for malicious mischief of any group (13%), but they did not specialize in this offense. The same pattern of theft, other offenses and assault applied to this group of offenders (Table 50). Of the 375 offenders 9 were unknown (2%), 272 were Caucasians (73%), 23 were African Americans (6%), 7 were Asians (2%), 9 were Native Americans (2%) and 55 were Hispanics (15%).

Female Offenders

This population of female recidivist (N=1,077) was sentenced collectively for 2 sex crimes, 2 robberies, 250 assaults, 29 burglaries, 53 drug offenses, 6 weapons offenses, 322 theft offenses, 47 malicious mischief offenses and 366 other felonies. They were responsible for a total of 2,829 past crimes, an average offending rate of 2.6 per person. The average age was 16, with a range of 11 years of age to 19 years of age.

The racial distribution, number of past crimes, re-offending rate and re-offending rate per 1,000 females in the general population are presented below. The majority of current offenders were Caucasian, who also accounted for the majority of all past crimes.

<u>Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Past Crimes</u>	<u>Offending Rate</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>
Caucasian	749 (69.5%)	1,895 (67%)	2.5	9.9
African American	91 (8.4%)	281 (10%)	3.1	44.6
Asian	18 (1.7%)	44 (2%)	2.4	5.4
Native American	74 (6.9%)	215 (8%)	2.9	38.0
Hispanic	89 (8.3%)	284 (10%)	3.2	10.5
Unknown/Other	56 (5.2%)	110 (4%)	2.0	N/A

To determine whether offenders specialized in certain types of offenses or were versatile, current offenses and past offenses for each offense category were separately analyzed for each racial group (Tables 51-55: excludes 56 unknowns). A separate analysis comparing current offenses to past offenses by offense type is included (Tables 56-64).

In terms of racial categories, African Americans had the highest recidivism rates for current and past offenses (Table 52) and Asians had the lowest (Table 53). All racial groups showed versatility in offending behavior, with the highest offending rates varying in racial categories. The following summarizes findings with respect to race.

- For Caucasians, highest rates for past offenses were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past crimes were those adjudicated for burglary (Table 51). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in some categories is small. Their average seriousness score was 2.5; their average past history score was .65.
- For African Americans, highest rates for past offenses were for theft and assault. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for other offenses (Table 52). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in some categories is small. The average seriousness score was 3.0; the average past history score was .89.
- Asians had very low offending rates in general. Their highest rates were for theft and other offenses. The highest rate of re-offending was for the lone female adjudicated for burglary (Table 53). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in all categories is small. The average seriousness score was 2.5; the average past history score was .42.
- Native Americans had the second highest recidivism rates for both past and current offenses. Highest rates for past crimes were for theft and other offenses. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for drugs (Table 54). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders in some categories is small. The average seriousness score was 2.4; the average past history score was .69.
- For Hispanics, highest rates for past offenses were for theft and other crimes. Offenders with the highest rate of past offenses were those adjudicated for drugs (Table 55). This rate should be viewed with caution, as there were only 4 offenders in this category. Hispanic females had the highest rate of re-offending of all females. The average seriousness score was 2.8; the average past history score was .92.

The following summarizes findings with respect to female offenders by type of criminal offense.

- Sex offenders had the lowest re-offending rates of all offenders but there were only 2 females in this category. Neither of them had a sex offense in past history. Assault

and other felonies accounted for 80% of past crimes (Table 56). These offenders also had no past drug involvement. Both of these offenders were Caucasian.

- There were only 2 female robbery offenders (Table 57). They did not have any robberies in their past history and 83% (N=5) of past offenses were for assault. These females also had no past drug involvement. Both of these offenders were Caucasian.
- Assault offenders highest rates of re-offending were for assault, followed by theft and other offenses (Table 58). Of the 250 assault offenders 16 were unknown (6%), 175 were Caucasians (70%), 25 were African Americans (10%), 2 were Asian/Pacific Islanders (1%), 17 were Native Americans (7%) and 15 were Hispanics (6%).
- Burglary offenders did not specialize in burglary. There appeared to be a tendency toward theft, which constituted almost 46% of all past offenses, followed by other offenses (Table 59). Of the 29 burglary offenders 1 was unknown (3%), 21 were Caucasians (72%), 1 was African American (3%), 1 was Asian/Pacific Islander (3%) and 5 were Hispanics (17%). There were no Native American females in this group.
- Drug offenders had the highest rate of past drug offenses of all juvenile offenders. Within this category of offenders, the highest rates of re-offending were for other crimes, assault and theft (Table 60). Of the 53 drug offenders 4 were unknown/other (8%), 38 were Caucasians (72%), 5 were African Americans (9%), 2 were Native Americans (4%) and 4 were Hispanics (4%). There were no Asian/Pacific Islander females in this group.
- The bulk of past offenses for weapons offenders were for theft and assault (Table 61). With the exception of the 2 robbery offenders, these 6 females had the highest rate of re-offending for assault. Rates should be viewed with caution due to the small number of offenders. Of the 6 offenders 4 were Caucasians (67%), 1 was African American (16.5%) and 1 was Asian/Pacific Islander (16.5%). There were no Native American or Hispanic females in this group.
- Theft offenders were the second largest group of female offenders. They had the second highest rate of re-offending for theft of all female groups, followed by other offenses and assault (Table 62). Like their male counterparts, they did not have higher rates of drug involvement than other groups and they had the lowest re-offending rates of all females. Of the 322 offenders 19 were unknown (6%), 214 were Caucasians (66%), 32 were African Americans (10%), 8 were Asian/Pacific Islanders (2%), 21 were Native Americans (7%) and 28 were Hispanics (9%).
- Other offenders followed the same pattern of highest rates of re-offending for theft, other offenses and assault (Table 63). Of the 366 offenders 14 were unknown (4%), 261 were Caucasians (71%), 23 were African Americans (6%), 4 were Asian/Pacific Islanders (1%), 33 were Native Americans (9%) and 31 were Hispanics (8%).

- Malicious mischief offenders had the same pattern of highest re-offending rates for theft, other offenses and assault (Table 64). Of the 47 offenders 2 were unknown (4%), 32 were Caucasians (68%), 4 were African Americans (9%), 2 were Asian/Pacific Islander (4%), 1 was Native American (2%) and 6 were Hispanics (13%).

Chronic Offenders/Male

As defined in this study, chronic offenders were those juveniles with 10 offenses in their past history. Of the 253 chronic offenders, 242 (96%) were male, with only 11 (4%) females in the group. The average age of males was 17, with a range of 13 years of age to 19 years of age. The distribution by race for male offenders is as follows:

Race	Number	Past Crimes	Offending Rate
Caucasian Male	165 (66%)	1,644 (69%)	10.0
African American Male	27 (11%)	269 (11%)	10.0
Asian Male	2 (1%)	20 (1%)	10.0
Native American Male	17 (7%)	170 (7%)	10.0
Hispanic Male	27 (11%)	268 (11%)	10.0
Unknown/Other Male	4 (2%)	40 (2%)	10.0

The analysis of chronic male offenders was of current offenses compared to past offenses.

- For Caucasian males, highest re-offending rates were for theft and other offenses. These categories also contained the highest number of juveniles currently sentenced for these offenses. Rates in some categories should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders is small. The next highest category was for assault (Table 65).
- For African American chronic male offenders, the highest re-offending rates were for assault and theft (Table 66). Forty-one percent of these juveniles were currently sentenced for assault (N=11). Their offending rate for past assaults was 5.2, far higher than for any other offense category. Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders is small.
- Asian/Pacific Islander chronic offenders had the highest re-offending rates for other offenses, followed by assault (Table 67). However, there were only 2 offenders and rates should be interpreted with caution.
- Native American chronic offenders were currently adjudicated in the largest numbers for other offenses. Their highest re-offending rates were for theft and other offenses.

These offenders had the lowest rates of past involvement in drugs (Table 68). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders is small.

- Hispanic chronic offenders were currently sentenced in the largest numbers for theft and other offenses. Their highest re-offending rates were for theft, other offenses and assault (Table 69). Rates should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders is small.

Chronic Offenders/Female

The average age of female offenders was 16, with a range of 13 years of age to 18 years of age. The distribution by race for female chronic offenders is as follows:

<u>Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Past Crimes</u>	<u>Offending Rate</u>
Caucasian Female	6 (55%)	60 (55%)	10.0
African American Female	2 (18%)	20 (18%)	10.0
Native American Female	2 (18%)	20 (18%)	10.0
Hispanic Female	1 (9%)	10 (9%)	10.0

The analysis of chronic female offenders was of current offenses compared to past offenses. There were no Asian/Pacific Islander chronic female offenders. Rates for these offenders should be viewed with caution, as the number of offenders is small.

- For Caucasian females, the highest re-offending rates were for assault. This category contained the highest number of juveniles currently sentenced for these offenses: within this category the rate for assault was 6.2 (Table 70).
- For African American chronic female offenders, the highest re-offending rates were for assault and other offenses (Table 71). There were only 2 offenders and rates should be interpreted with caution.
- Native American chronic female offender's highest re-offending rates were for assault and theft (Table 72). There were only 2 offenders and rates should be interpreted with caution.

There was only 1 Hispanic female chronic offender. All of her past offenses were in the "other" category (Table 73).

Conclusions

For the first nine months of fiscal year 2001, 73% of all juveniles receiving dispositions in juvenile court were recidivists. The majority of these juveniles were Caucasian males.

Patterns that emerged from the analysis are that most juveniles engage primarily in theft and other offenses, although they do not necessarily specialize in these types of offenses. In fact, juveniles are versatile in offending behavior but relatively few engage in serious crimes such as robbery. Both males and females, however, commit assault at relatively high rates.

Versatility in offending patterns means that future offending behavior can not be accurately predicted. It is reasonable to conclude the majority of recidivists most frequently committed property offenses. An interesting result of the analysis is the fairly low involvement in drugs. There does not appear to be a strong link between drug offenses and theft or burglary.

There are some differences between males and females in offending behavior. These differences are those typically found in much of the research literature on juvenile crime. Female sex offenders are rare, as are female robbers. Females engage in burglary but not to the same extent as males. However, female juveniles are assaultive: twenty-three percent of females were sentenced for assault and among the very few chronic females, past assaults were high.

There are also some racial differences in offending behavior and recidivism among male juveniles. For Caucasians, the highest recidivism rates were for those adjudicated for assault. For African Americans, the highest recidivism rate was for those adjudicated for assault. For Asian/Pacific Islanders, the highest recidivism rates were for those adjudicated for burglary and drugs but their numbers are too small for valid interpretations. For Native Americans, the highest recidivism rates were for those adjudicated for malicious mischief and burglary. For Hispanics, the highest recidivism rates were for those adjudicated for weapons offenses. The common denominator for all groups is that the most frequent past offense was theft.

The question for practitioners in the juvenile justice area would be how many of these recidivist youths will age out of offending activities? The 5% of juveniles identified as "chronic" probably will continue into the adult criminal justice system, and depending upon the definition of "chronic" the percentage could be higher. The age of onset is not known for these juveniles, so that identification of the life-course-persistent offender versus the adolescent-limited offender is not possible. It is known that 7.3% (N=303) of recidivist males were age 14 and under: among recidivist females 8.3% (N=89) were age 14 and under. If Moffitt (1993) is correct, these juveniles are likely to continue into adult criminal activity. Some of these young children are already in the chronic juvenile population that was analyzed, those with 10 histories. Unfortunately, not enough is known about these offenders to be more precise. A cohort study that follows juveniles in Washington from age of onset through adulthood, which includes arrest information, would be beneficial for policy makers.

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Appendix A

Disproportionality Tables 1-28

Table 1
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	7,064	567	80.3	6,297	180	28.6	13,361	747	55.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,549	154	16.1	8,170	31	3.8	17,719	185	10.4
Caucasian	203,998	5,275	25.9	192,452	1,379	7.2	396,450	6,654	16.8
Hispanic	28,816	938	32.6	26,972	157	5.8	55,788	1,095	19.6
Native American	5,990	333	55.6	5,658	131	23.2	11,648	464	39.8
Total	255,417	7,267	28.5	239,549	1,878	7.8	494,966	9,145	18.5

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Statewide population figures exclude King County. Statewide sentencing figures exclude 516 sentences: 514 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown and 2 sentences in which "Other" is given as race/ethnicity. Statewide "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 17,500 males and 17,068 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. Statewide sentencing figures also exclude all figures from King County. No sentencing information was provided to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission from King County for Fiscal Year 2001.

Table 2
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	2.8%	7.8%	2.8	2.6%	9.6%	3.6	2.7%	8.2%	3.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7%	2.1%	0.6	3.4%	1.7%	0.5	3.6%	2.0%	0.6
Caucasian	79.9%	72.6%	0.9	80.3%	73.4%	0.9	80.1%	72.8%	0.9
Hispanic	11.3%	12.9%	1.1	11.3%	8.4%	0.7	11.3%	12.0%	1.1
Native American	2.3%	4.6%	2.0	2.4%	7.0%	3.0	2.4%	5.1%	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission Fiscal Year 2000 adult felony sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Statewide population figures exclude King County. Statewide sentencing figures exclude 516 sentences: 514 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown and two sentences in which "Other" is given as race/ethnicity. Statewide "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 17,500 males and 17,068 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. Statewide sentencing figures also exclude all figures from King County. No sentencing information was provided to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission from King County for Fiscal Year 2001.

Figure 1
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

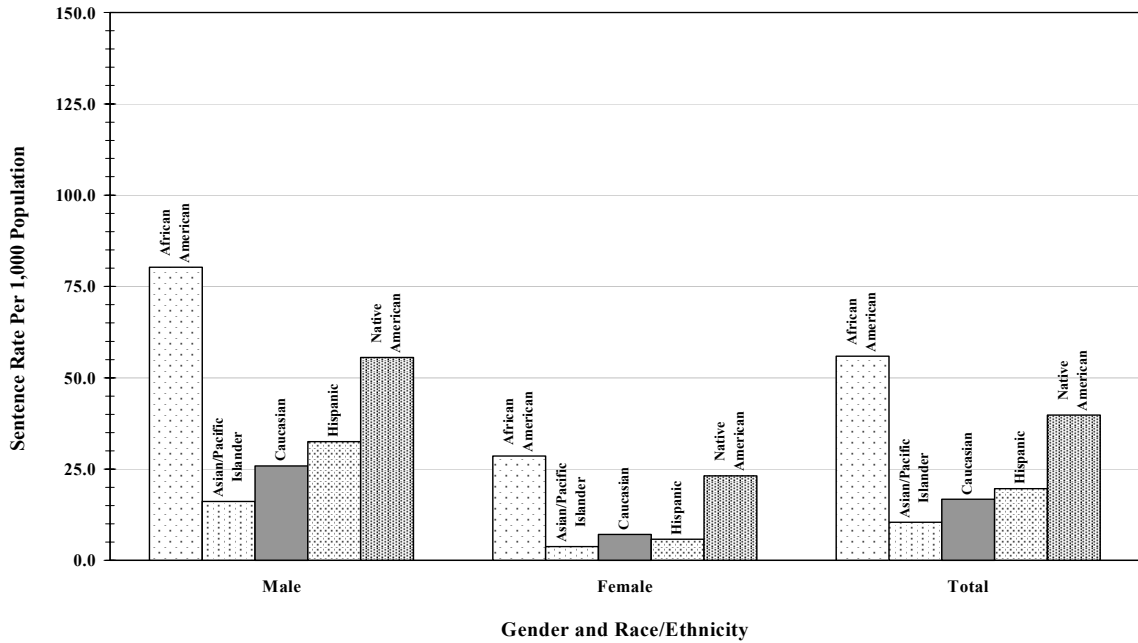


Figure 2
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

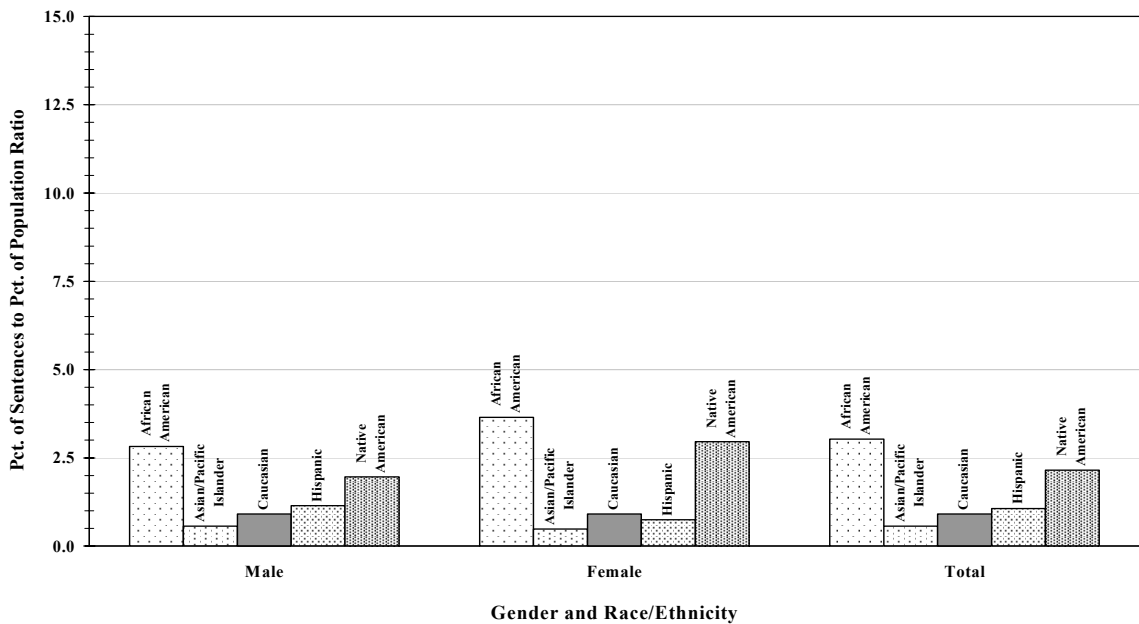


Table 3
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Pierce County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	3,678	252	68.5	3,465	71	20.5	7,143	323	45.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,758	44	16.0	2,204	10	4.5	4,962	54	10.9
Caucasian	31,168	650	20.9	29,613	171	5.8	60,781	821	13.5
Hispanic	2,905	45	15.5	2,709	8	3.0	5,614	53	9.4
Native American	725	35	48.3	687	10	14.6	1,412	45	31.9
Total	41,234	1,026	24.9	38,678	270	7.0	79,912	1,296	16.2

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Pierce County sentencing figures exclude 10 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Pierce County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 3,228 males and 3,220 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 4
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Pierce County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	8.9%	24.6%	2.8	9.0%	26.3%	2.9	8.9%	24.9%	2.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7%	4.3%	0.6	5.7%	3.7%	0.6	6.2%	4.2%	0.7
Caucasian	75.6%	63.4%	0.8	76.6%	63.3%	0.8	76.1%	63.3%	0.8
Hispanic	7.0%	4.4%	0.6	7.0%	3.0%	0.4	7.0%	4.1%	0.6
Native American	1.8%	3.4%	1.9	1.8%	3.7%	2.1	1.8%	3.5%	2.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Pierce County sentencing figures exclude 10 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Pierce County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 3,228 males and 3,220 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 3
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Pierce County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

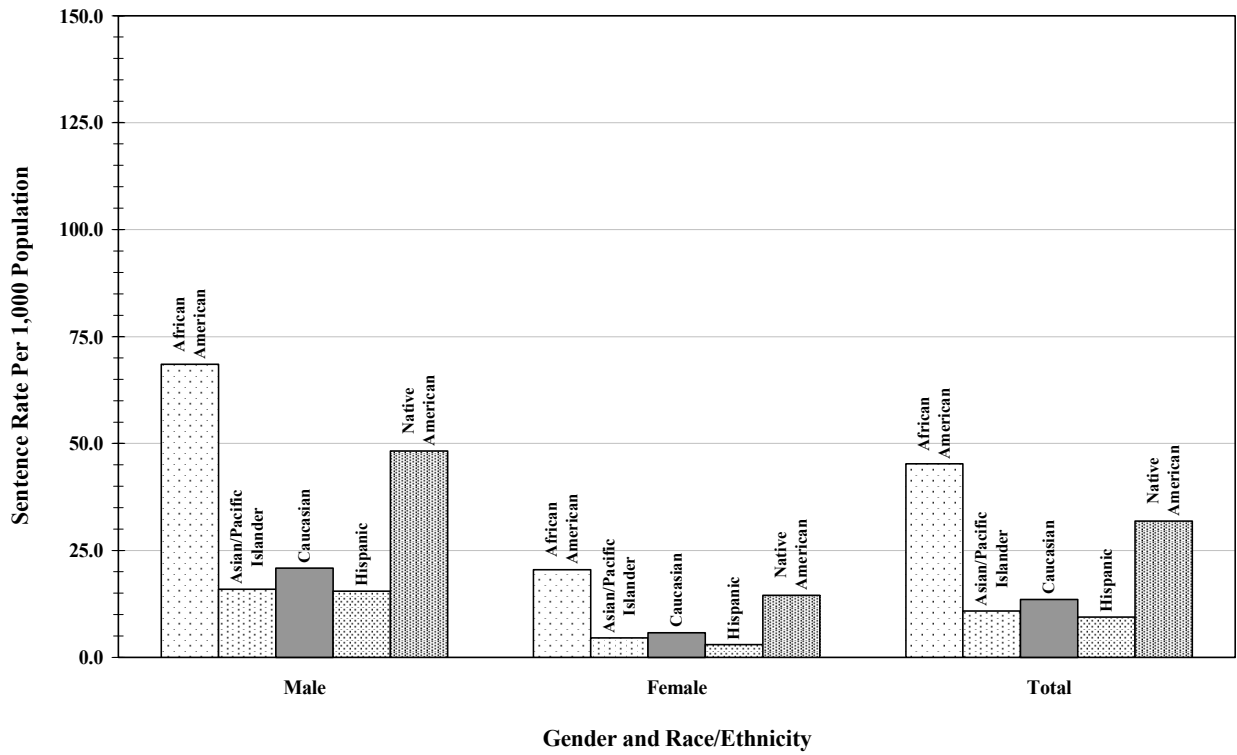


Figure 4
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Pierce County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

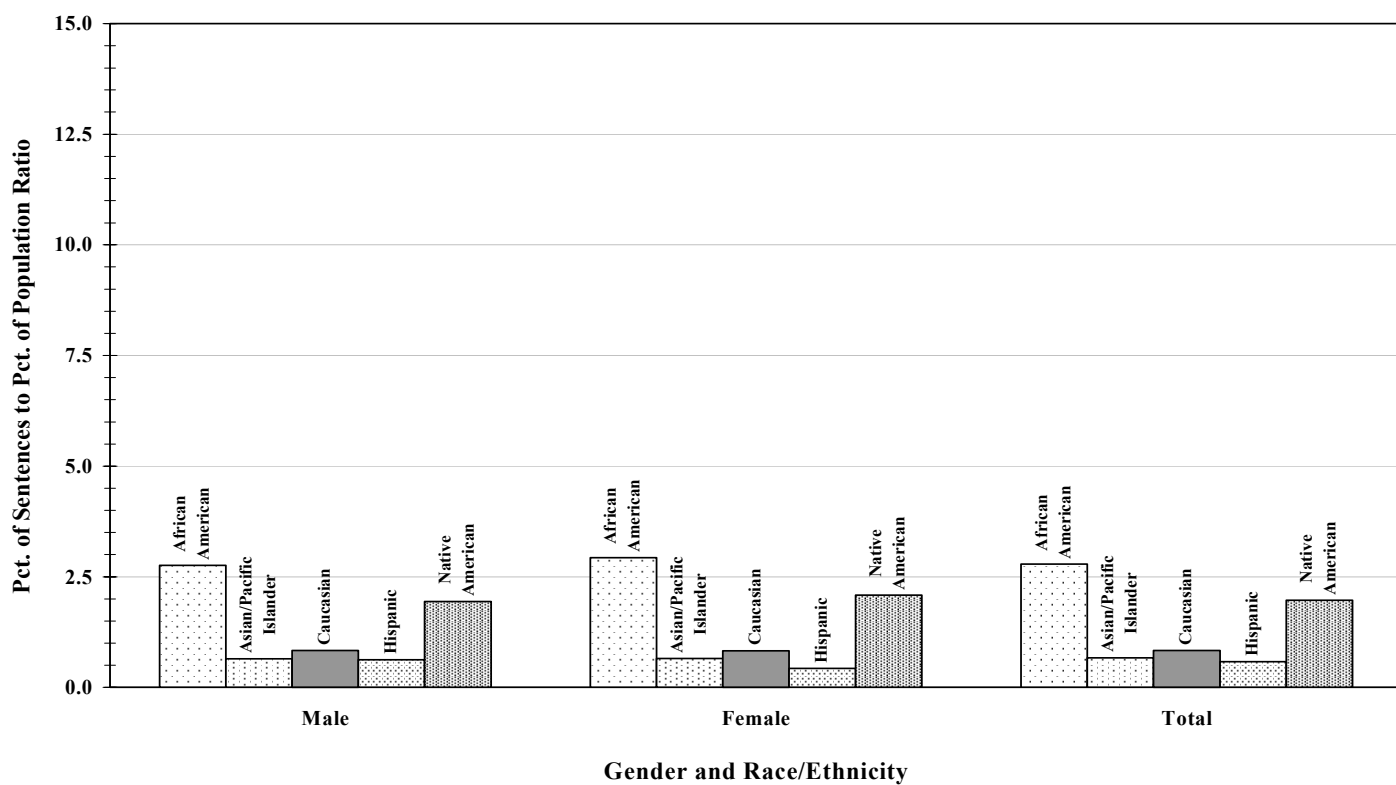


Table 5
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Snohomish County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	676	67	99.1	567	13	22.9	1,243	80	64.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,320	36	15.5	2,062	7	3.4	4,382	43	9.8
Caucasian	31,200	849	27.2	29,647	203	6.8	60,847	1,052	17.3
Hispanic	2,009	28	13.9	1,930	5	2.6	3,939	33	8.4
Native American	618	34	55.0	567	14	24.7	1,185	48	40.5
Total	36,823	1,014	27.5	34,773	242	7.0	71,596	1,256	17.5

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Snohomish County sentencing figures exclude 34 sentences: 32 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown and two sentences in which "Other" is given as race/ethnicity. Snohomish County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 1,676 males and 1,738 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 6
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Snohomish County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	1.8%	6.6%	3.6	1.6%	5.4%	3.3	1.7%	6.4%	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.3%	3.6%	0.6	5.9%	2.9%	0.5	6.1%	3.4%	0.6
Caucasian	84.7%	83.7%	1.0	85.3%	83.9%	1.0	85.0%	83.8%	1.0
Hispanic	5.5%	2.8%	0.5	5.6%	2.1%	0.4	5.5%	2.6%	0.5
Native American	1.7%	3.4%	2.0	1.6%	5.8%	3.5	1.7%	3.8%	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Snohomish County sentencing figures exclude 34 sentences: 32 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown and two sentences in which "Other" is given as race/ethnicity. Snohomish County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 1,676 males and 1,738 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 5
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Snohomish County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

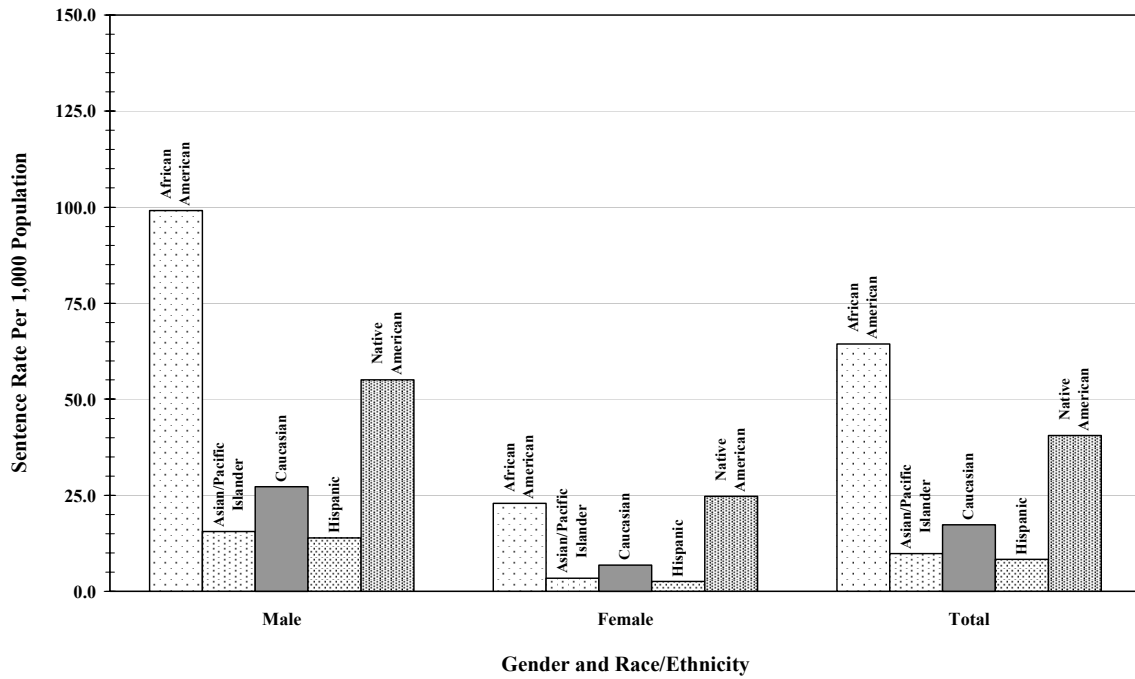


Figure 6
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Snohomish County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

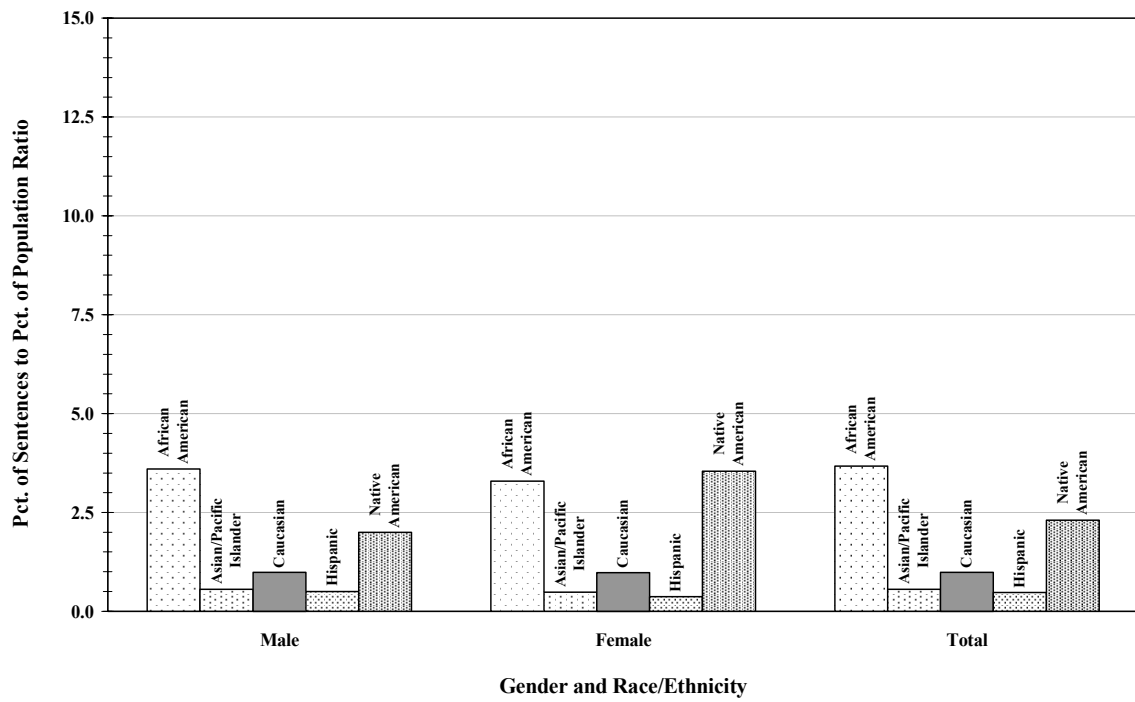


Table 7
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Spokane County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	445	31	69.7	403	14	34.7	848	45	53.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	461	2	4.3	437	1	2.3	898	3	3.3
Caucasian	22,558	263	11.7	21,407	55	2.6	43,965	318	7.2
Hispanic	887	6	6.8	872	2	2.3	1,759	8	4.5
Native American	420	24	57.1	414	6	14.5	834	30	36.0
Total	24,771	326	13.2	23,533	78	3.3	48,304	404	8.4

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Spokane County sentencing figures exclude nine sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Spokane County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 967 males and 976 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 8
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Spokane County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	1.8%	9.5%	5.3	1.7%	17.9%	10.5	1.8%	11.1%	6.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9%	0.6%	0.3	1.9%	1.3%	0.7	1.9%	0.7%	0.4
Caucasian	91.1%	80.7%	0.9	91.0%	70.5%	0.8	91.0%	78.7%	0.9
Hispanic	3.6%	1.8%	0.5	3.7%	2.6%	0.7	3.6%	2.0%	0.5
Native American	1.7%	7.4%	4.3	1.8%	7.7%	4.4	1.7%	7.4%	4.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Spokane County sentencing figures exclude nine sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Spokane County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 967 males and 976 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 7
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Spokane County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

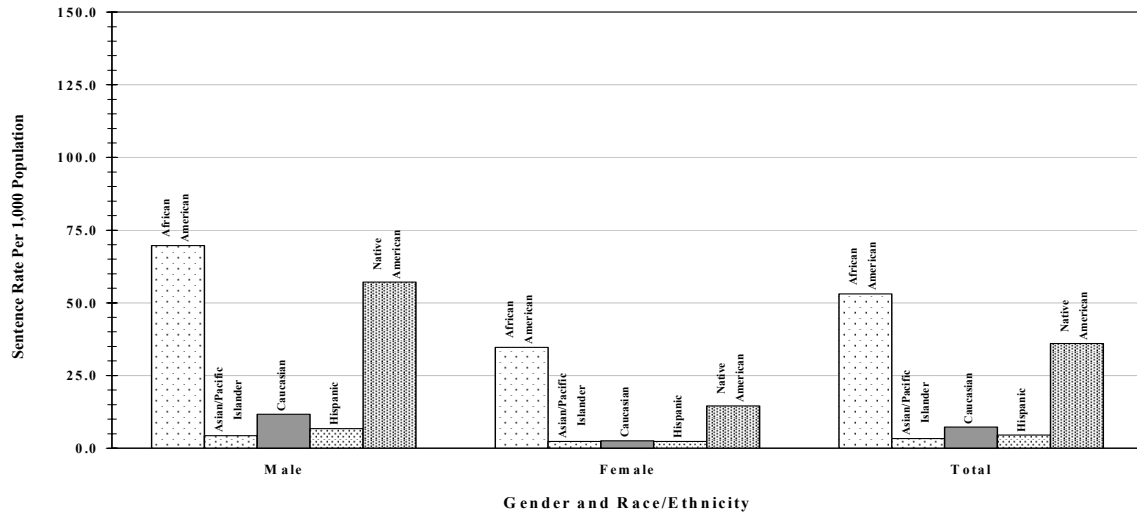


Figure 8
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Spokane County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

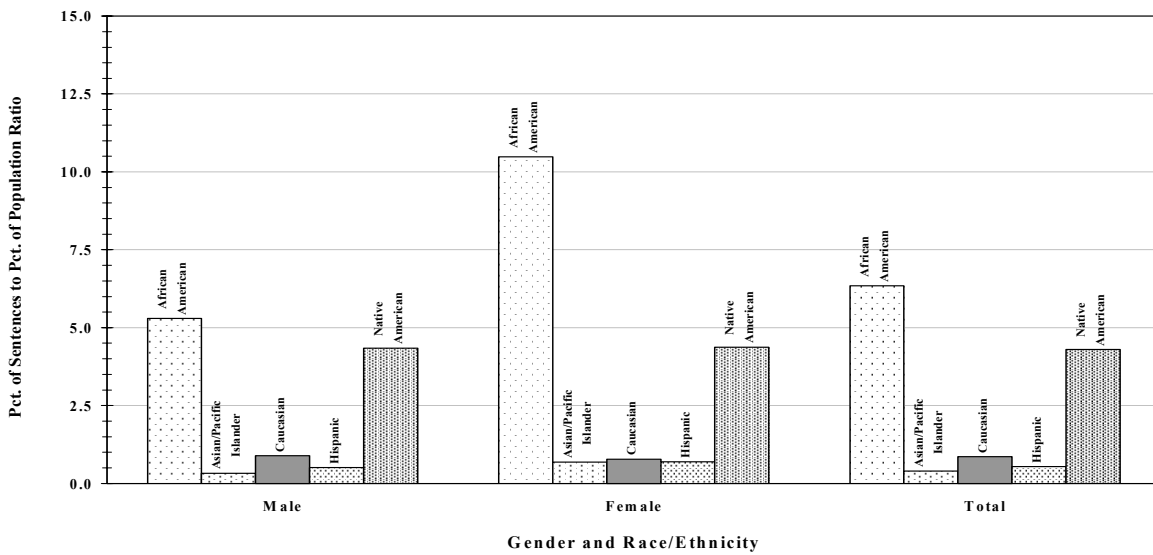


Table 9
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Clark County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	445	25	56.2	411	7	17.0	856	32	37.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	809	14	17.3	648	2	3.1	1,457	16	11.0
Caucasian	18,945	338	17.8	17,968	70	3.9	36,913	408	11.1
Hispanic	1,255	17	13.5	1,130	3	2.7	2,385	20	8.4
Native American	179	5	27.9	162	2	12.3	341	7	20.5
Total	21,633	399	18.4	20,319	84	4.1	41,952	483	11.5

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 18 and older) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Clark County sentencing figures exclude 15 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Clark County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 917 males and 863 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 10
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Clark County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	2.1%	6.3%	3.0	2.0%	8.3%	4.1	2.0%	6.6%	3.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7%	3.5%	0.9	3.2%	2.4%	0.7	3.5%	3.3%	1.0
Caucasian	87.6%	84.7%	1.0	88.4%	83.3%	0.9	88.0%	84.5%	1.0
Hispanic	5.8%	4.3%	0.7	5.6%	3.6%	0.6	5.7%	4.1%	0.7
Native American	0.8%	1.3%	1.5	0.8%	2.4%	3.0	0.8%	1.4%	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 18 and older) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Clark County sentencing figures exclude 15 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Clark County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 917 males and 863 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 9
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Clark County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

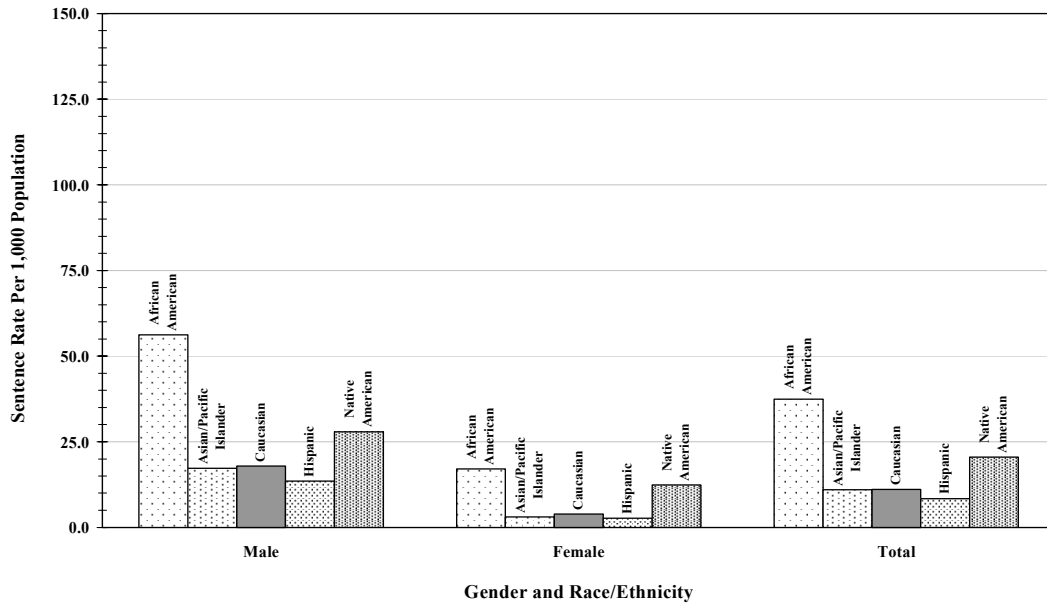


Figure 10
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Clark County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

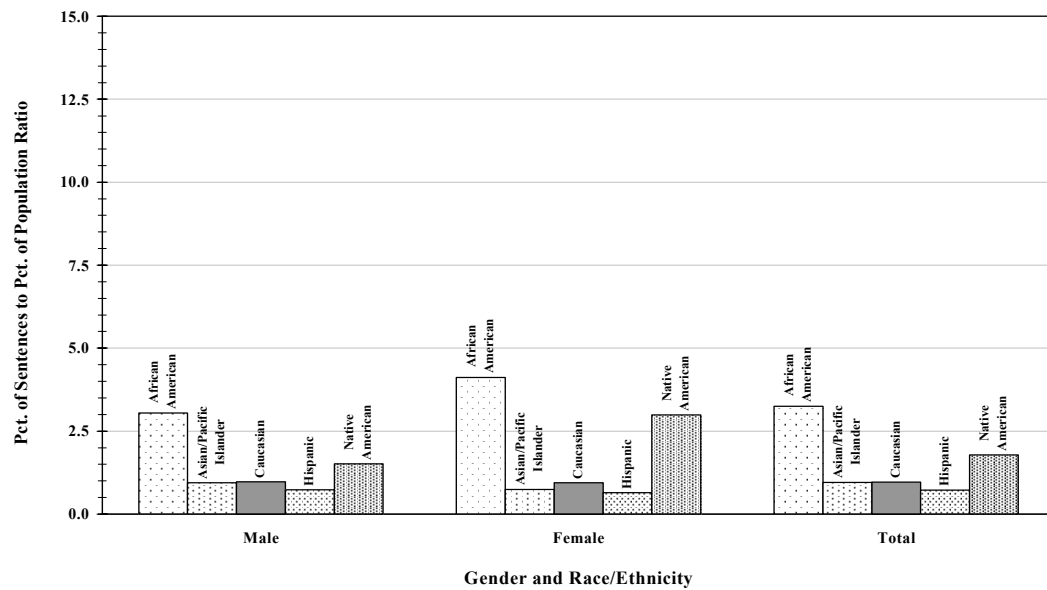


Table 11
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Kitsap County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	471	52	110.4	409	15	36.7	880	67	76.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	784	7	8.9	695	2	2.9	1,479	9	6.1
Caucasian	11,668	399	34.2	10,774	133	12.3	22,442	532	23.7
Hispanic	720	17	23.6	715	0	0.0	1,435	17	11.8
Native American	285	12	42.1	280	12	42.9	565	24	42.5
Total	13,928	487	35.0	12,873	162	12.6	26,801	649	24.2

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Kitsap County sentencing figures exclude 29 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Kitsap County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 1,055 males and 1,054 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 12
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Kitsap County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	3.4%	10.7%	3.2	3.2%	9.3%	2.9	3.3%	10.3%	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.6%	1.4%	0.3	5.4%	1.2%	0.2	5.5%	1.4%	0.3
Caucasian	83.8%	81.9%	1.0	83.7%	82.1%	1.0	83.7%	82.0%	1.0
Hispanic	5.2%	3.5%	0.7	5.6%	0.0%	0.0	5.4%	2.6%	0.5
Native American	2.0%	2.5%	1.2	2.2%	7.4%	3.4	2.1%	3.7%	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Kitsap County sentencing figures exclude 29 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Kitsap County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 1,055 males and 1,054 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 11
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Kitsap County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

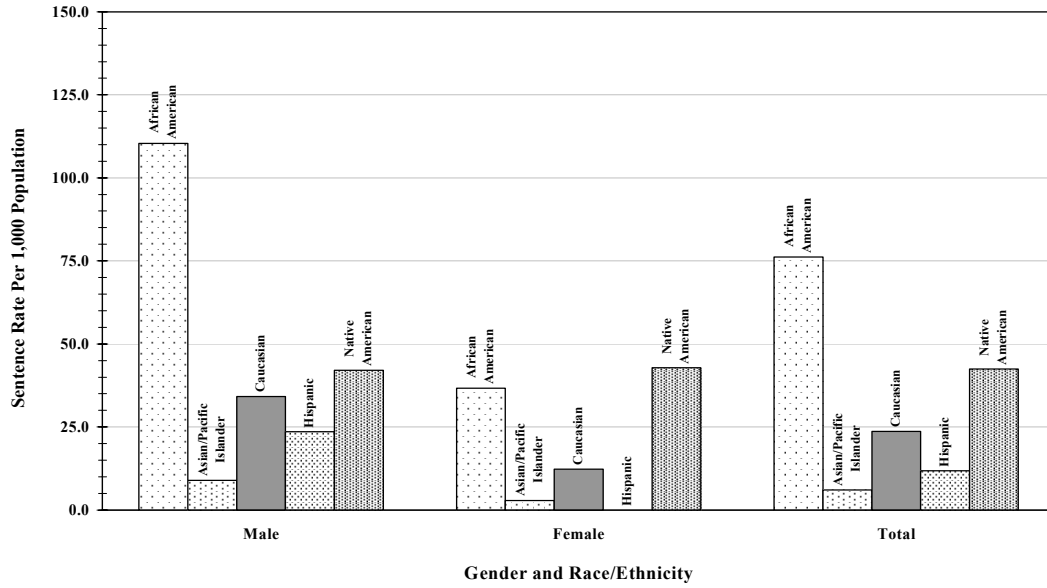


Figure 12
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Kitsap County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

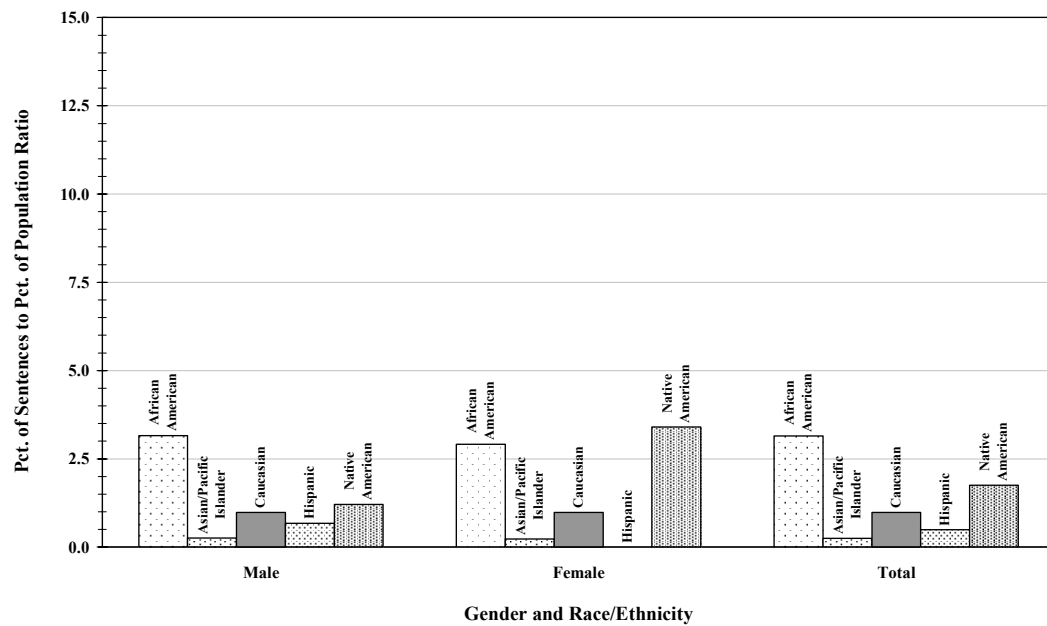


Table 13
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Yakima County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	157	20	127.4	142	9	63.4	299	29	97.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	135	4	29.6	126	1	7.9	261	5	19.2
Caucasian	7,376	237	32.1	6,952	58	8.3	14,328	295	20.6
Hispanic	7,170	266	37.1	6,687	45	6.7	13,857	311	22.4
Native American	829	46	55.5	773	16	20.7	1,602	62	38.7
Total	15,667	573	36.6	14,680	129	8.8	30,347	702	23.1

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Yakima County sentencing figures exclude five sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Yakima County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 372 males and 324 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 14
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Yakima County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	1.0%	3.5%	3.5	1.0%	7.0%	7.2	1.0%	4.1%	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.7%	0.8	0.9%	0.8%	0.9	0.9%	0.7%	0.8
Caucasian	47.1%	41.4%	0.9	47.4%	45.0%	0.9	47.2%	42.0%	0.9
Hispanic	45.8%	46.4%	1.0	45.6%	34.9%	0.8	45.7%	44.3%	1.0
Native American	5.3%	8.0%	1.5	5.3%	12.4%	2.4	5.3%	8.8%	1.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Yakima County sentencing figures exclude five sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Yakima County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 372 males and 324 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 13
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Yakima County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

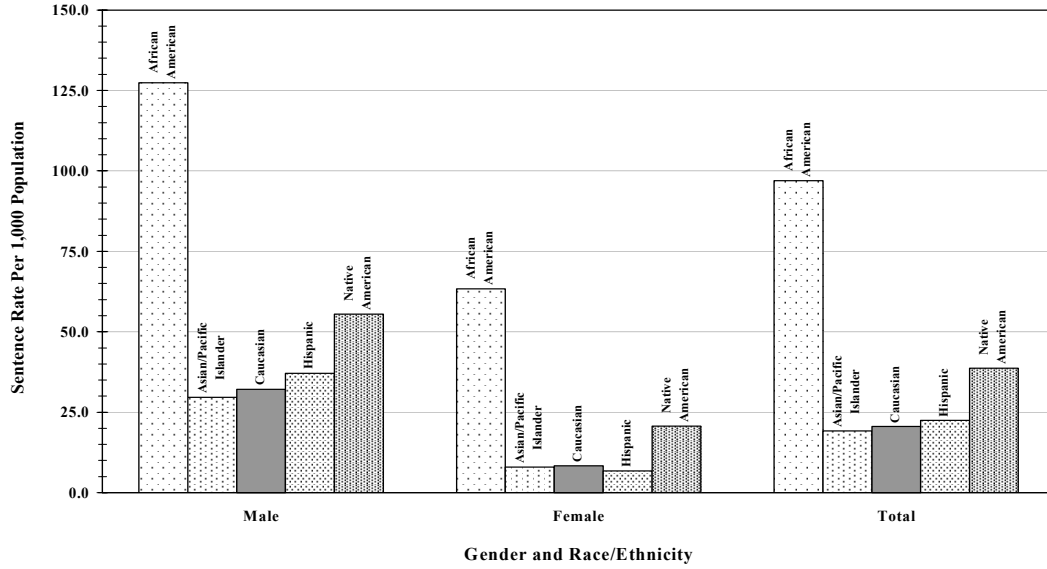


Figure 14
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Yakima County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

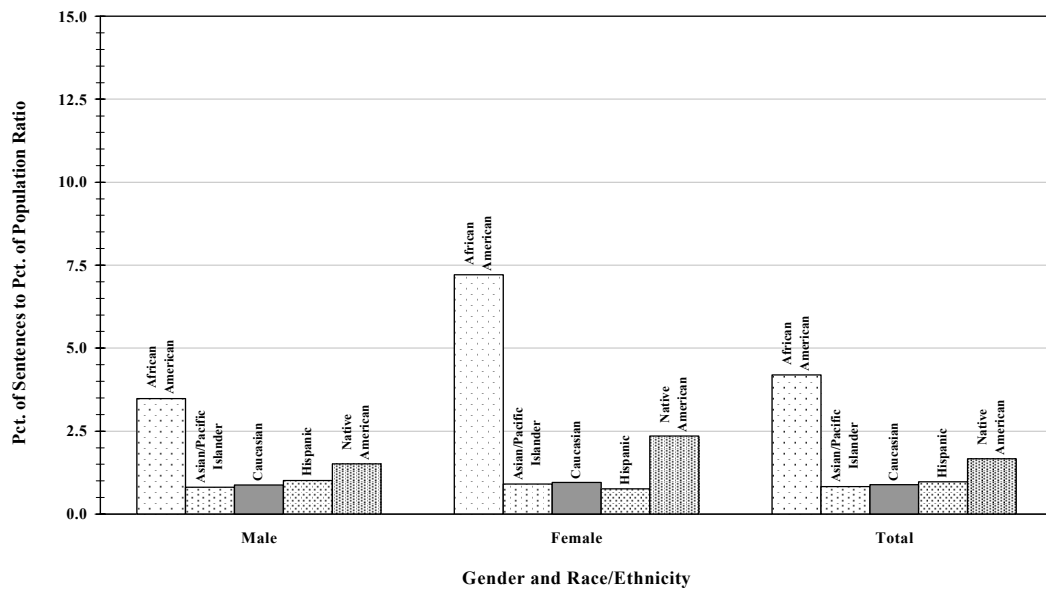


Table 15
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Thurston County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	426	39	91.5	326	12	36.8	752	51	67.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	756	20	26.5	597	1	1.7	1,353	21	15.5
Caucasian	10,200	386	37.8	9,459	87	9.2	19,659	473	24.1
Hispanic	757	23	30.4	690	13	18.8	1,447	36	24.9
Native American	239	10	41.8	204	3	14.7	443	13	29.3
Total	12,378	478	38.6	11,276	116	10.3	23,654	594	25.1

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (agw 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Thurston County sentencing figures exclude 82 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Thurston County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 781 males and 750 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 16
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Thurston County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	3.4%	8.2%	2.4	2.9%	10.3%	3.6	3.2%	8.6%	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.1%	4.2%	0.7	5.3%	0.9%	0.2	5.7%	3.5%	0.6
Caucasian	82.4%	80.8%	1.0	83.9%	75.0%	0.9	83.1%	79.6%	1.0
Hispanic	6.1%	4.8%	0.8	6.1%	11.2%	1.8	6.1%	6.1%	1.0
Native American	1.9%	2.1%	1.1	1.8%	2.6%	1.4	1.9%	2.2%	1.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (agw 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Thurston County sentencing figures exclude 82 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Thurston County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 781 males and 750 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 15
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Thurston County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

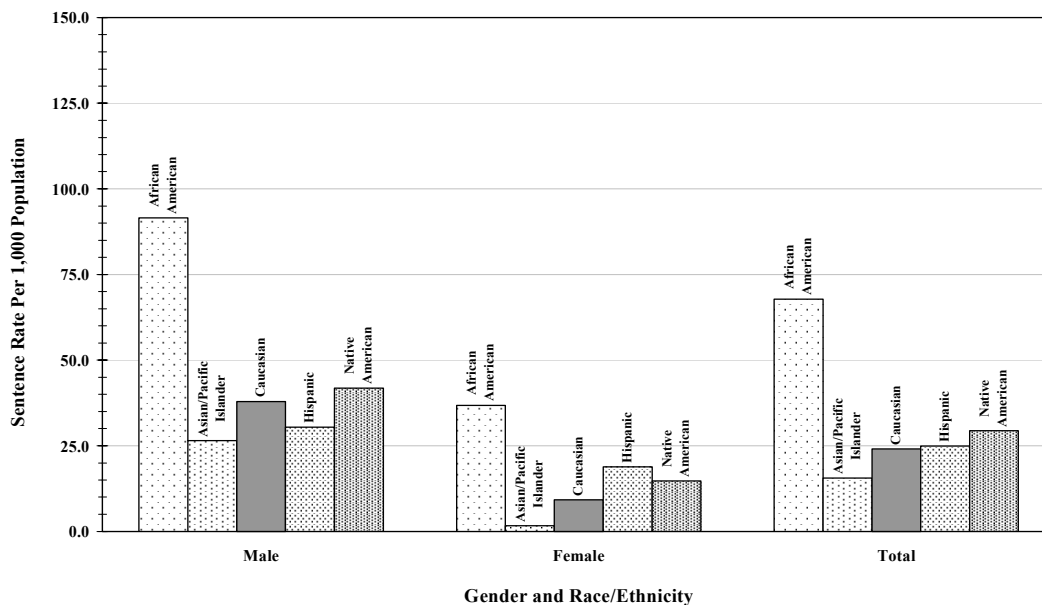


Figure 16
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Thurston County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

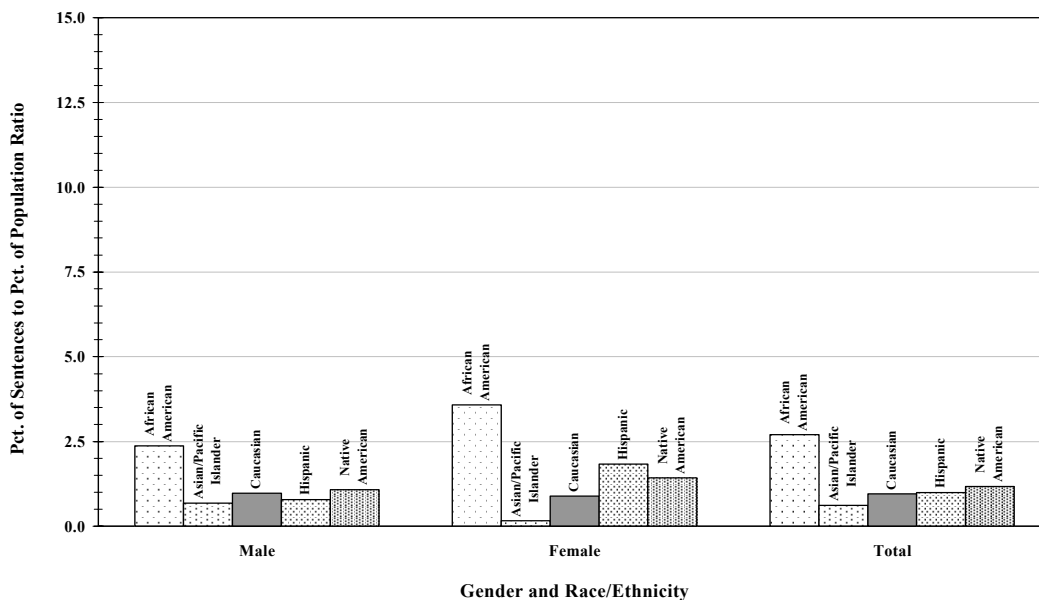


Table 17
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Whatcom County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	74	6	81.1	53	2	37.7	127	8	63.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	233	1	4.3	232	2	8.6	465	3	6.5
Caucasian	7,827	211	27.0	7,590	50	6.6	15,417	261	16.9
Hispanic	668	14	21.0	613	2	3.3	1,281	16	12.5
Native American	415	29	69.9	388	8	20.6	803	37	46.1
Total	9,217	261	28.3	8,876	64	7.2	18,093	325	18.0

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Whatcom County sentencing figures exclude 172 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Whatcom County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 340 males and 285 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 18
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Whatcom County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	0.8%	2.3%	2.9	0.6%	3.1%	5.2	0.7%	2.5%	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	0.4%	0.2	2.6%	3.1%	1.2	2.6%	0.9%	0.4
Caucasian	84.9%	80.8%	1.0	85.5%	78.1%	0.9	85.2%	80.3%	0.9
Hispanic	7.2%	5.4%	0.7	6.9%	3.1%	0.5	7.1%	4.9%	0.7
Native American	4.5%	11.1%	2.5	4.4%	12.5%	2.9	4.4%	11.4%	2.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Whatcom County sentencing figures exclude 172 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Whatcom County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 340 males and 285 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 17
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Whatcom County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

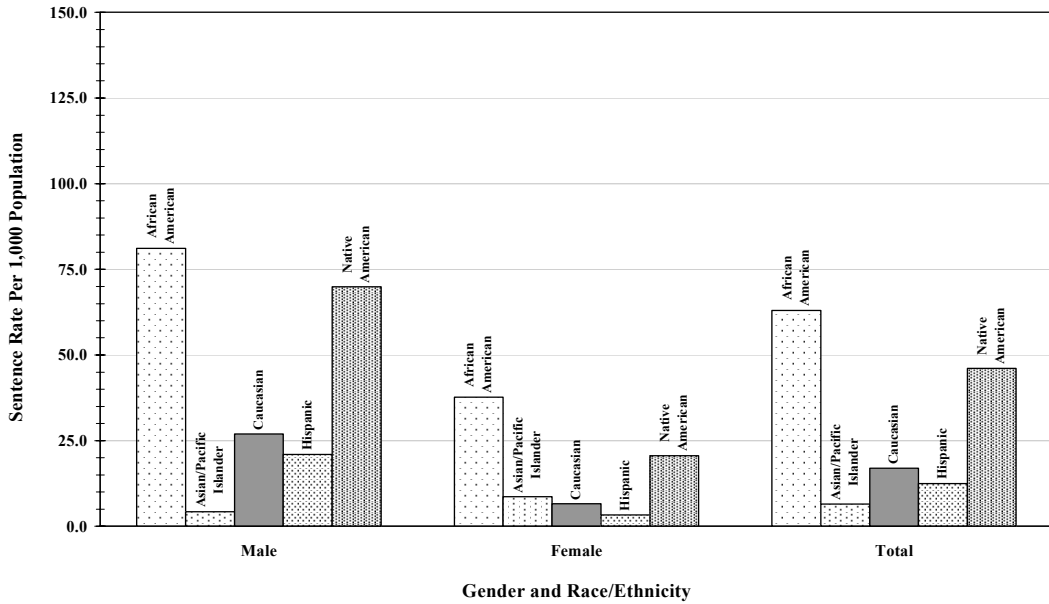


Figure 18
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Whatcom County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

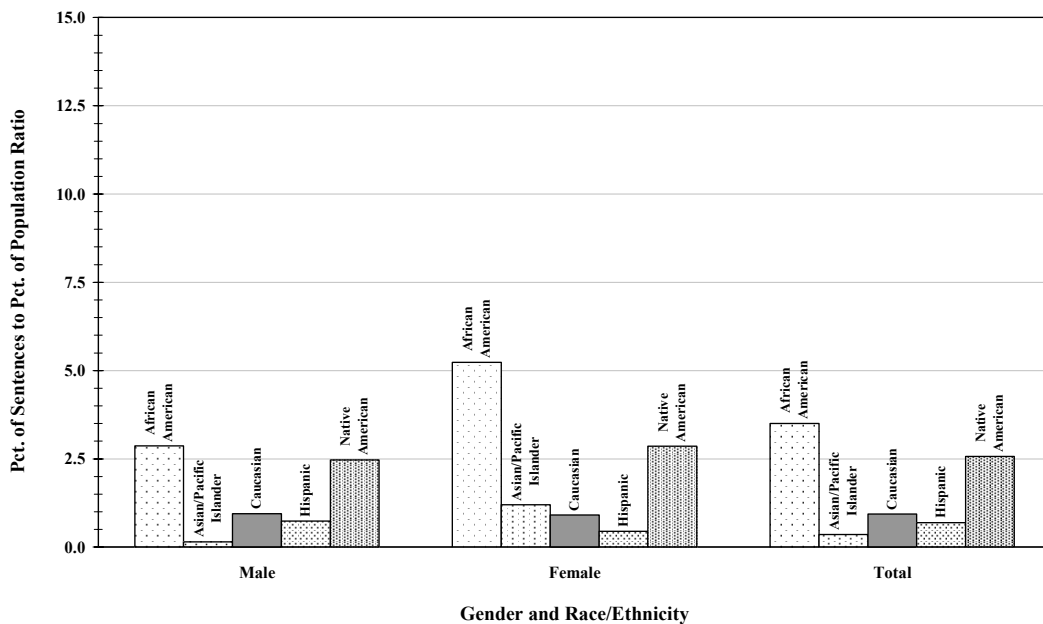


Table 19
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Benton County and Franklin County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	198	26	131.3	167	16	95.8	365	42	115.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	257	1	3.9	258	1	3.9	515	2	3.9
Caucasian	9,547	312	32.7	8,819	99	11.2	18,366	411	22.4
Hispanic	3,658	168	45.9	3,480	23	6.6	7,138	191	26.8
Native American	77	1	13.0	76	0	0.0	153	1	6.5
Total	13,737	508	37.0	12,800	139	10.9	26,537	647	24.4

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Benton County and Franklin County sentencing figures exclude two sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Benton County and Franklin County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 342 males and 295 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Table 20
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Benton County and Franklin County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	1.4%	5.1%	3.6	1.3%	11.5%	8.8	1.4%	6.5%	4.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9%	0.2%	0.1	2.0%	0.7%	0.4	1.9%	0.3%	0.2
Caucasian	69.5%	61.4%	0.9	68.9%	71.2%	1.0	69.2%	63.5%	0.9
Hispanic	26.6%	33.1%	1.2	27.2%	16.5%	0.6	26.9%	29.5%	1.1
Native American	0.6%	0.2%	0.4	0.6%	0.0%	0.0	0.6%	0.2%	0.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Benton County and Franklin County sentencing figures exclude two sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Benton County and Franklin County "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 342 males and 295 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories.

Figure 19
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Benton County and Franklin County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

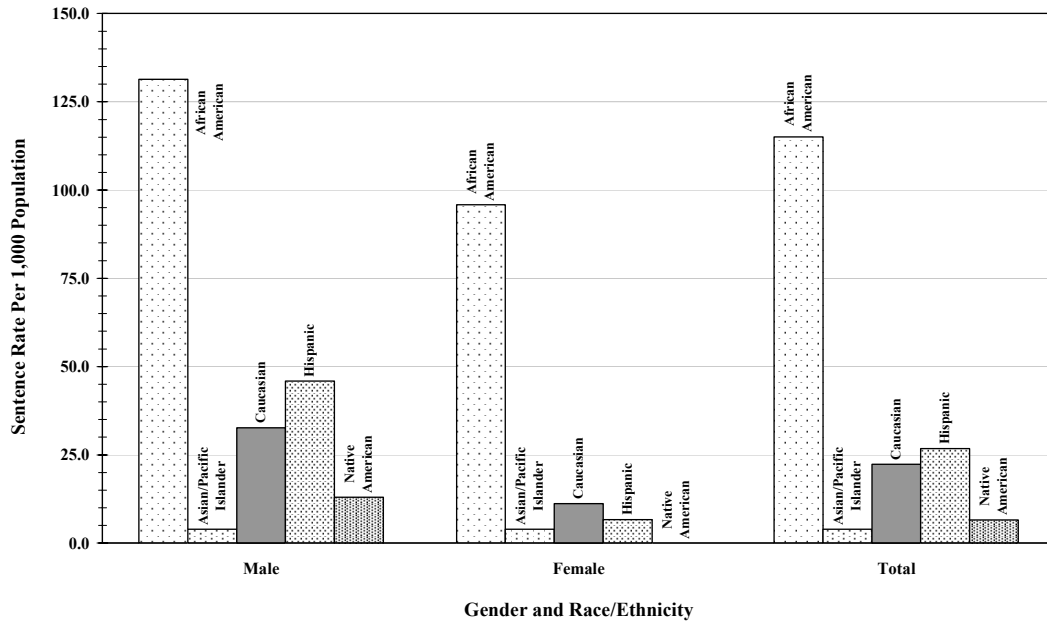


Figure 20
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Benton County and Franklin County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

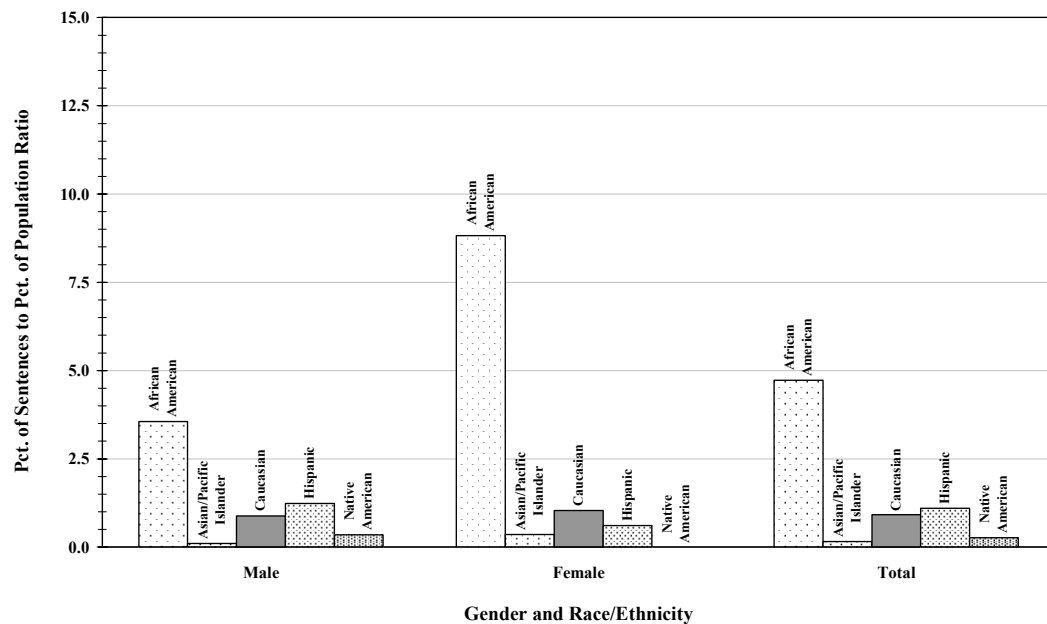


Table 21
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Northwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	220	20	90.9	143	8	55.9	363	28	77.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	451	6	13.3	419	3	7.2	870	9	10.3
Caucasian	15,822	451	28.5	15,045	152	10.1	30,867	603	19.5
Hispanic	1,601	59	36.9	1,446	14	9.7	3,047	73	24.0
Native American	640	33	51.6	647	16	24.7	1,287	49	38.1
Total	18,734	569	30.4	17,700	193	10.9	36,434	762	20.9

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Northwest Region sentencing figures exclude 46 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Northwest Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 848 males and 749 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Northwest Region is composed of the following counties: Clallam, Island, Jefferson, Mason, San Juan and Skagit.

Table 22
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Northwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	1.2%	3.5%	3.0	0.8%	4.1%	5.1	1.0%	3.7%	3.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.4%	1.1%	0.4	2.4%	1.6%	0.7	2.4%	1.2%	0.5
Caucasian	84.5%	79.3%	0.9	85.0%	78.8%	0.9	84.7%	79.1%	0.9
Hispanic	8.5%	10.4%	1.2	8.2%	7.3%	0.9	8.4%	9.6%	1.1
Native American	3.4%	5.8%	1.7	3.7%	8.3%	2.3	3.5%	6.4%	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Northwest Region sentencing figures exclude 46 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Northwest Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 848 males and 749 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Northwest Region is composed of the following counties: Clallam, Island, Jefferson, Mason, San Juan and Skagit.

Figure 21
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Northwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

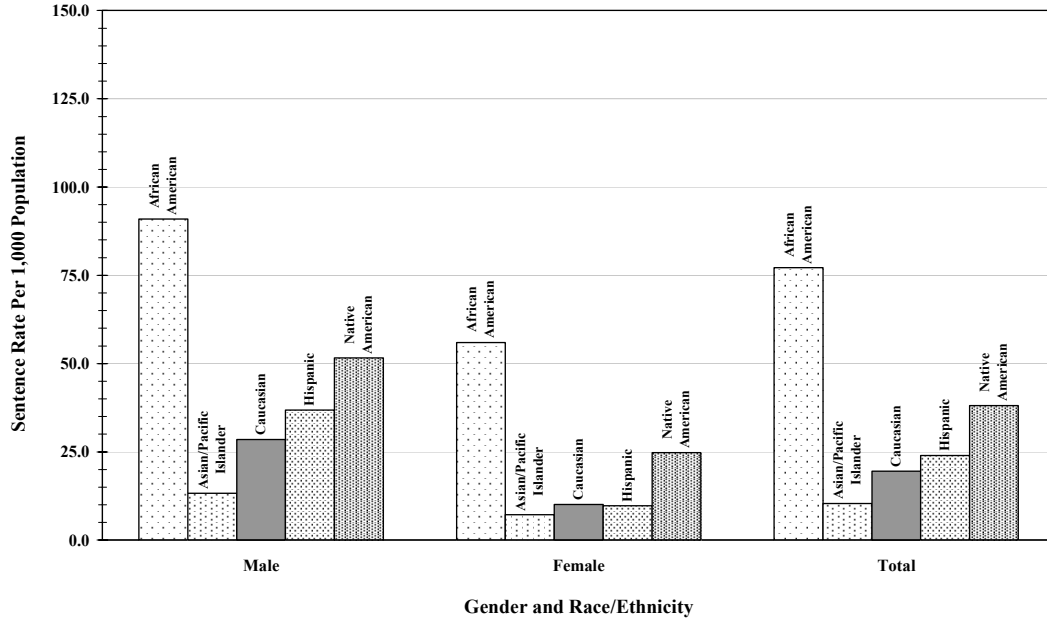


Figure 22
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Northwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

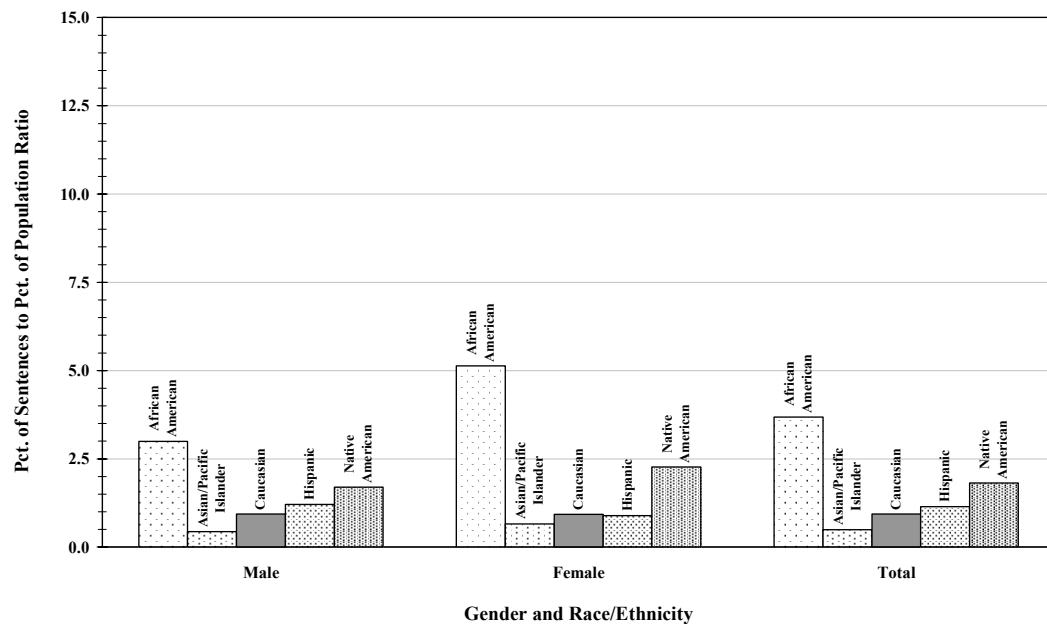


Table 23
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Southwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	120	11	91.7	70	4	57.1	190	15	78.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	319	16	50.2	252	1	4.0	571	17	29.8
Caucasian	15,749	506	32.1	14,612	139	9.5	30,361	645	21.2
Hispanic	1,233	16	13.0	1,180	4	3.4	2,413	20	8.3
Native American	574	19	33.1	511	10	19.6	1,085	29	26.7
Total	17,995	568	31.6	16,625	158	9.5	34,620	726	21.0

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Southwest Region sentencing figures exclude 39 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Southwest Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 615 males and 610 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Southwest Region is composed of the following counties: Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania and Wahkiakum.

Table 24
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Southwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	0.7%	1.9%	2.9	0.4%	2.5%	6.0	0.5%	2.1%	3.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.8%	2.8%	1.6	1.5%	0.6%	0.4	1.6%	2.3%	1.4
Caucasian	87.5%	89.1%	1.0	87.9%	88.0%	1.0	87.7%	88.8%	1.0
Hispanic	6.9%	2.8%	0.4	7.1%	2.5%	0.4	7.0%	2.8%	0.4
Native American	3.2%	3.3%	1.0	3.1%	6.3%	2.1	3.1%	4.0%	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Southwest Region sentencing figures exclude 39 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Southwest Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 615 males and 610 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Southwest Region is composed of the following counties: Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania and Wahkiakum.

Figure 23
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Southwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

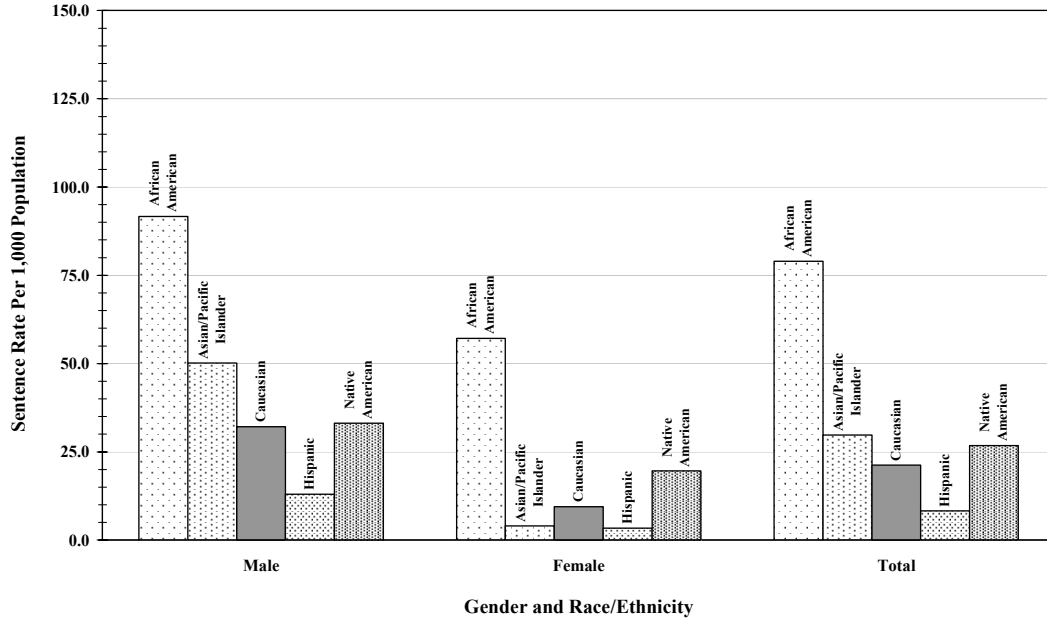


Figure 24
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Southwest Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

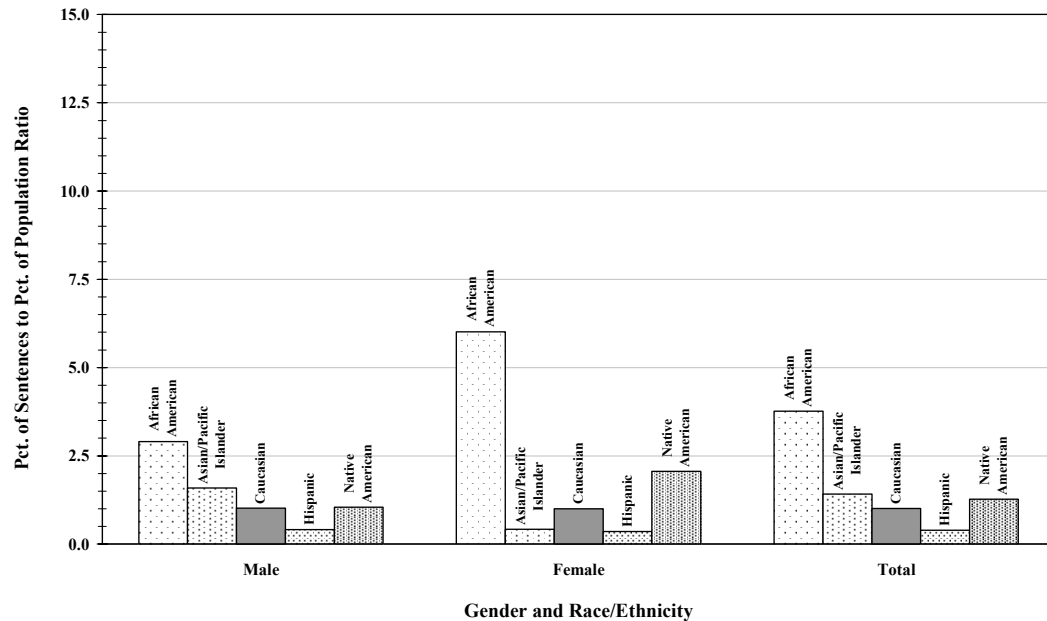


Table 25
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Southeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	115	14	121.7	99	7	70.7	214	21	98.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	178	2	11.2	152	0	0.0	330	2	6.1
Caucasian	10,915	296	27.1	10,287	88	8.6	21,202	384	18.1
Hispanic	3,520	183	52.0	3,290	24	7.3	6,810	207	30.4
Native American	136	7	51.5	147	3	20.4	283	10	35.3
Total	14,864	502	33.8	13,975	122	8.7	28,839	624	21.6

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Southeast Region sentencing figures exclude 43 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Southeast Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 361 males and 340 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Southeast Region is composed of the following counties: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Walla Walla and Whitman.

Table 26
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Southeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	0.8%	2.8%	3.6	0.7%	5.7%	8.1	0.7%	3.4%	4.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.4%	0.3	1.1%	0.0%	0.0	1.1%	0.3%	0.3
Caucasian	73.4%	59.0%	0.8	73.6%	72.1%	1.0	73.5%	61.5%	0.8
Hispanic	23.7%	36.5%	1.5	23.5%	19.7%	0.8	23.6%	33.2%	1.4
Native American	0.9%	1.4%	1.5	1.1%	2.5%	2.3	1.0%	1.6%	1.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Southeast Region sentencing figures exclude 43 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Southeast Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 361 males and 340 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Southeast Region is composed of the following counties: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Walla Walla and Whitman.

Figure 25
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Southeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

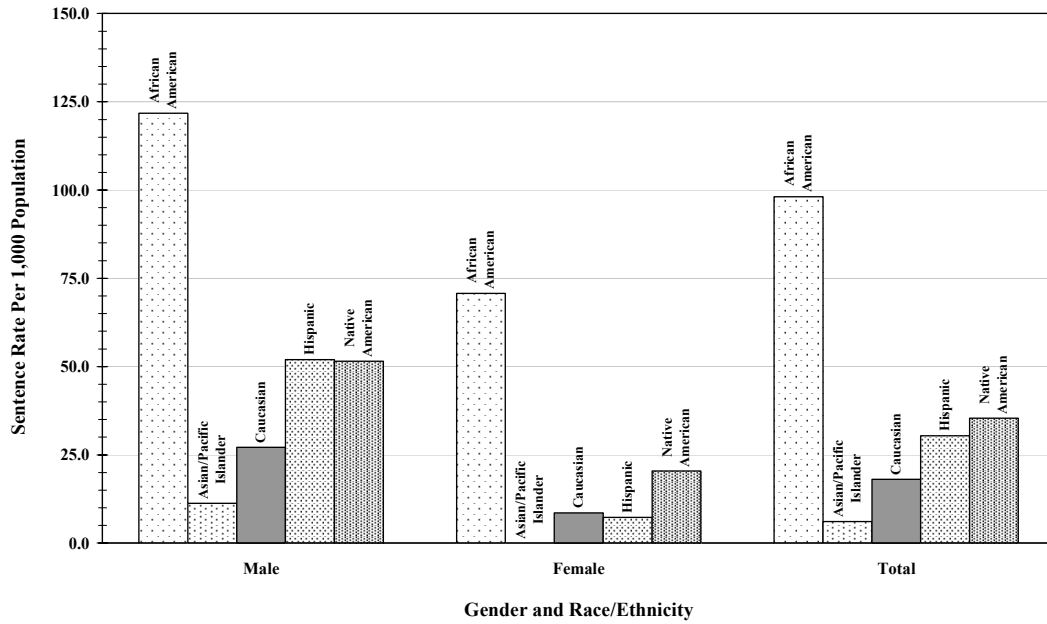


Figure 26
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Southeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

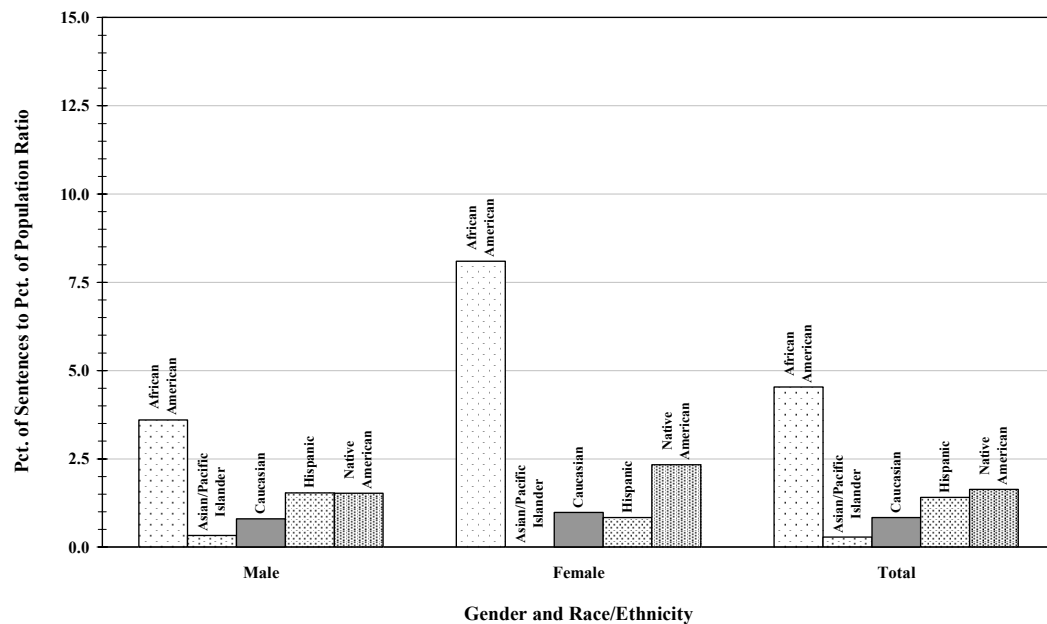


Table 27
Juvenile Sentencing Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Northeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Sentences	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	39	4	102.6	42	2	47.6	81	6	74.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	88	1	11.4	88	0	0.0	176	1	5.7
Caucasian	11,023	377	34.2	10,279	74	7.2	21,302	451	21.2
Hispanic	2,433	96	39.5	2,230	14	6.3	4,663	110	23.6
Native American	853	78	91.4	802	31	38.7	1,655	109	65.9
Total	14,436	556	38.5	13,441	121	9.0	27,877	677	24.3

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Northeast Region sentencing figures exclude 30 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Northeast Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 359 males and 364 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Northeast Region is composed of the following counties: Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille and Stevens.

Table 28
Juvenile Sentencing Percentages and Sentence Ratios
Northeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Sentences	Sentence Ratio
African American	0.3%	0.7%	2.7	0.3%	1.7%	5.3	0.3%	0.9%	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.2%	0.3	0.7%	0.0%	0.0	0.6%	0.1%	0.2
Caucasian	76.4%	67.8%	0.9	76.5%	61.2%	0.8	76.4%	66.6%	0.9
Hispanic	16.9%	17.3%	1.0	16.6%	11.6%	0.7	16.7%	16.2%	1.0
Native American	5.9%	14.0%	2.4	6.0%	25.6%	4.3	5.9%	16.1%	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Northeast Region sentencing figures exclude 30 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Northeast Region "Multi-Racial" category population figures total 359 males and 364 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. The Northeast Region is composed of the following counties: Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille and Stevens.

Figure 27
Juvenile Sentencing Rates Per 1,000 Population
Northeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

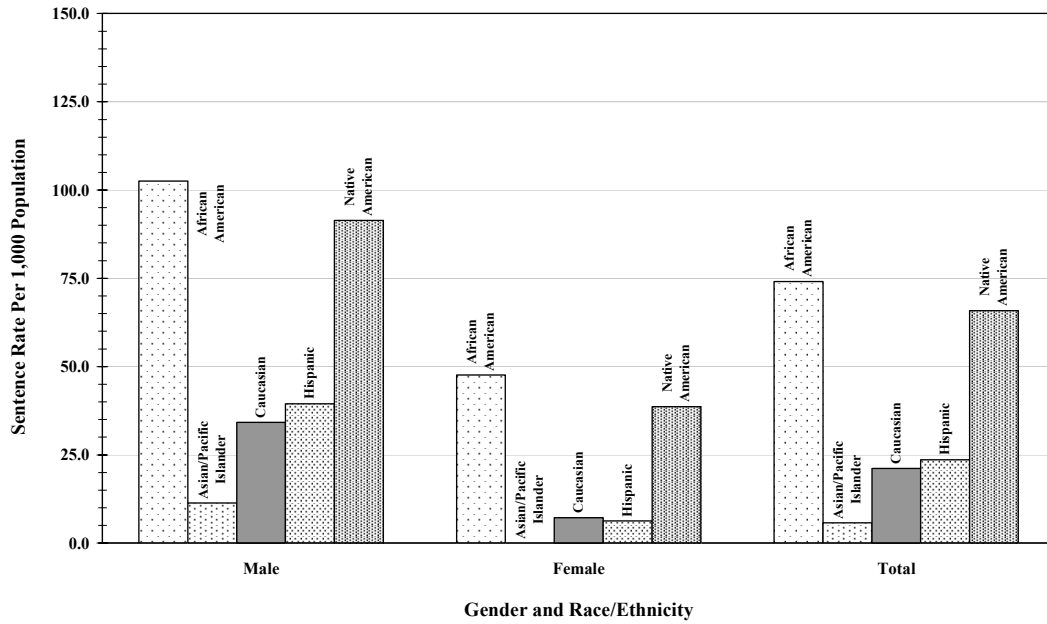
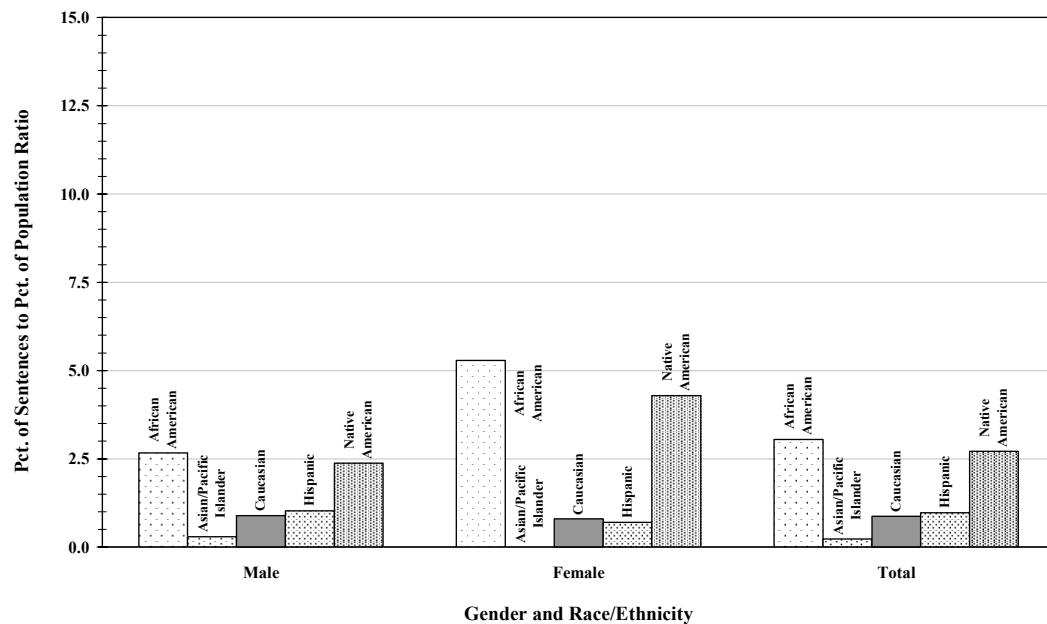


Figure 28
Juvenile Sentencing Ratios
Northeast Region by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001



Appendix B

Decline Tables 29-30

Table 29
Juvenile Decline Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 Population
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Population	Number Declines	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Declines	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Number Population	Number Declines	Rate Per 1,000 Pop.
African American	7,064	42	5.9	6,297	6	1.0	13,361	48	3.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,549	11	1.2	8,170	7	0.9	17,719	18	1.0
Caucasian	203,998	173	0.8	192,452	18	0.1	396,450	191	0.5
Hispanic	28,816	42	1.5	26,972	1	0.0	55,788	43	0.8
Native American	5,990	16	2.7	5,658	0	0.0	11,648	16	1.4
Total	255,417	284	1.1	239,549	32	0.1	494,966	316	0.6

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Statewide decline figures exclude 11 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Statewide "Multi-Racial" population figures total 17,500 males and 17,068 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. Statewide decline figures also exclude all figures from King County. No sentencing information was provided to the Sentencing Guidelines from King County for fiscal year 2001.

Table 30
Juvenile Decline Percentages and Decline Ratios
Statewide - Excluding King County by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage Population	Percentage Declines	Decline Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Declines	Decline Ratio	Percentage Population	Percentage Declines	Decline Ratio
African American	2.8%	14.8%	5.3	2.6%	18.8%	7.1	2.7%	15.2%	5.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7%	3.9%	1.0	3.4%	21.9%	6.4	3.6%	5.7%	1.6
Caucasian	79.9%	60.9%	0.8	80.3%	56.3%	0.7	80.1%	60.4%	0.8
Hispanic	11.3%	14.8%	1.3	11.3%	3.1%	0.3	11.3%	13.6%	1.2
Native American	2.3%	5.6%	2.4	2.4%	0.0%	0.0	2.4%	5.1%	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA	100.0%	100.0%	NA

The information contained in this table and the corresponding chart is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2000 (age 10 through 17) and Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission juvenile sentencing data, with the Sentencing Guidelines Commission being responsible for all calculations. Statewide decline figures exclude 11 sentences in which gender and/or race/ethnicity is unknown. Statewide "Multi-Racial" population figures total 17,500 males and 17,068 females, which are excluded from the above calculations. Sentencing Guidelines Commission "Other" and Census 2000 "Multi-Racial" figures are excluded due to potential incompatibility between the two categories. Statewide decline figures also exclude all figures from King County. No sentencing information was provided to the Sentencing Guidelines from King County for fiscal year 2001.

Figure 29
Juvenile Sentencing Rates per 1,000 Population
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001

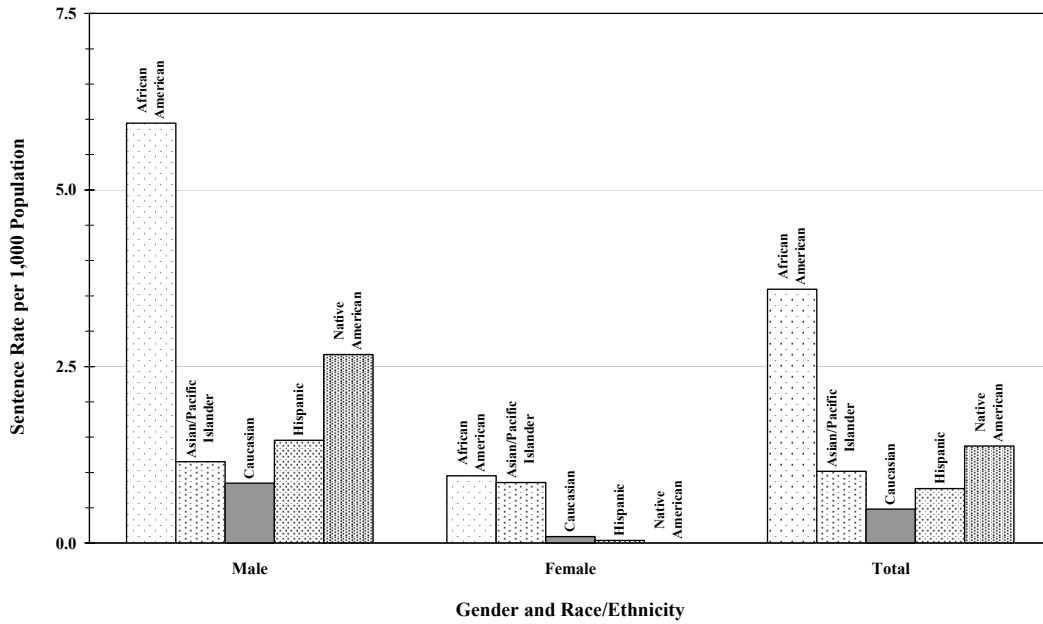
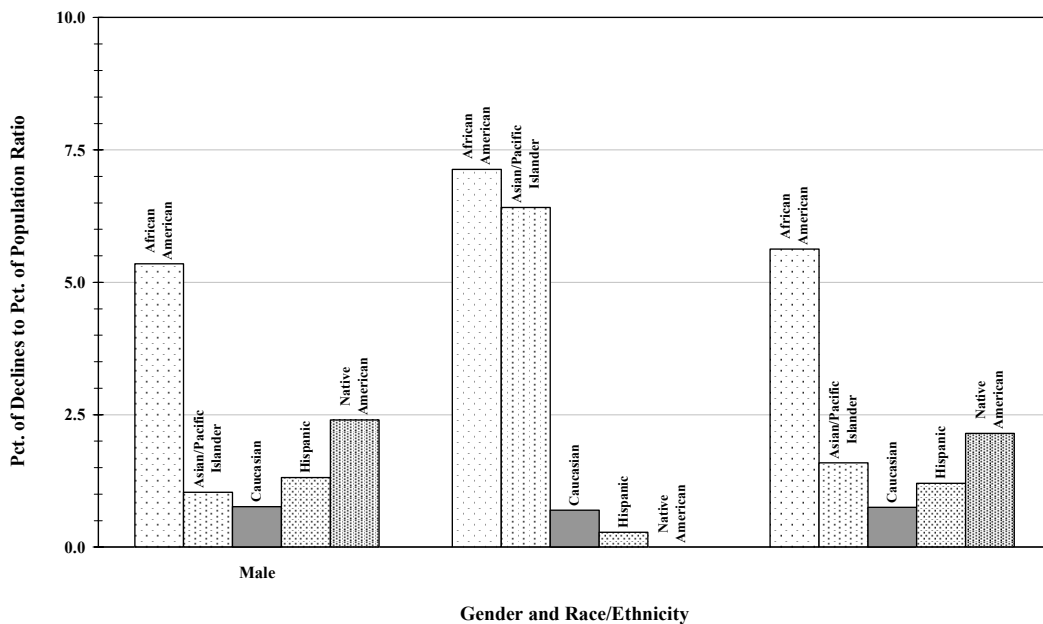


Figure 30
Juvenile Decline Ratios
Statewide - Excluding King County - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
July 2000 - March 2001



Appendix C

Disparity in Local Sanction Sentences Tables 31-33

Table 31

**Juvenile Sentencing Lengths - in days - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Western Washington Counties
Local Sanction Sentences
July 2000 - March 2001**

Race/Ethnicity	Pierce			Snohomish		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	12.81	11.98	12.63	5.96	5.08	5.81
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.03	12.10	16.04	6.79	2.14	6.00
Caucasian	11.05	11.50	11.15	5.97	4.81	5.73
Hispanic	10.36	11.88	10.64	5.13	4.20	4.97
Native American	13.79	13.67	13.76	8.10	5.57	7.28

Race/Ethnicity	Clark			Kitsap		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	11.90	0.57	9.07	3.11	0.60	2.48
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.43	1.00	4.88	3.86	0.50	3.11
Caucasian	7.68	6.06	7.39	3.16	2.62	3.02
Hispanic	8.31	7.33	8.16	5.00	*	5.00
Native American	3.00	3.50	3.17	2.67	0.50	1.58

Race/Ethnicity	Thurston			Whatcom		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	12.34	2.00	9.32	3.75	0.00	2.50
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.81	0.00	13.94	*	2.00	2.00
Caucasian	10.14	6.81	9.49	5.19	1.29	4.40
Hispanic	11.10	10.58	10.91	5.00	7.00	5.25
Native American	14.10	4.00	11.77	6.15	2.88	5.38

* No cases for this race

Table 32

**Juvenile Sentencing Lengths - in days - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
 Eastern Washington Counties
 Local Sanction Sentences
 July 2000 - March 2001**

Race/Ethnicity	Spokane			Yakima		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	13.92	9.38	12.41	10.05	5.30	8.54
Asian/Pacific Islander	11.00	7.00	9.67	8.75	0.00	7.00
Caucasian	11.77	6.87	10.88	7.47	8.70	7.73
Hispanic	6.00	13.50	8.14	9.97	6.49	9.45
Native American	10.95	8.33	10.35	9.43	10.13	9.62

Race/Ethnicity	Benton/Franklin		
	Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total
African American	10.12	3.27	7.49
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.00	2.00	3.50
Caucasian	7.33	4.51	6.63
Hispanic	7.13	3.96	6.73
Native American	10.00	*	10.00

*No cases for this race

Table 33
Juvenile Sentencing Lengths - in days - by Gender and Race/Ethnicity
Remaining Regions
Local Sanction Sentences
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	NW Region			SW Region		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	8.11	4.13	6.93	10.90	18.50	13.07
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.67	0.00	4.25	9.73	5.00	9.44
Caucasian	7.13	4.81	6.50	11.87	9.93	11.42
Hispanic	6.73	7.50	6.85	12.33	1.00	9.50
Native American	7.20	3.63	5.96	15.17	23.43	17.48

Race/Ethnicity	SE Region			NE Region		
	Mean Sentence Length			Mean Sentence Length		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African American	6.67	12.00	8.63	1.67	7.00	3.80
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.00	*	5.00	4.00	*	4.00
Caucasian	9.97	8.80	9.69	7.16	7.83	7.27
Hispanic	8.82	6.14	8.50	8.06	5.71	7.74
Native American	13.50	2.00	9.67	6.45	6.43	6.45

*No cases for this race

Figure 31
Mean Male Local Sanction Sentence Length by Race/Ethnicity and Nine Largest Counties

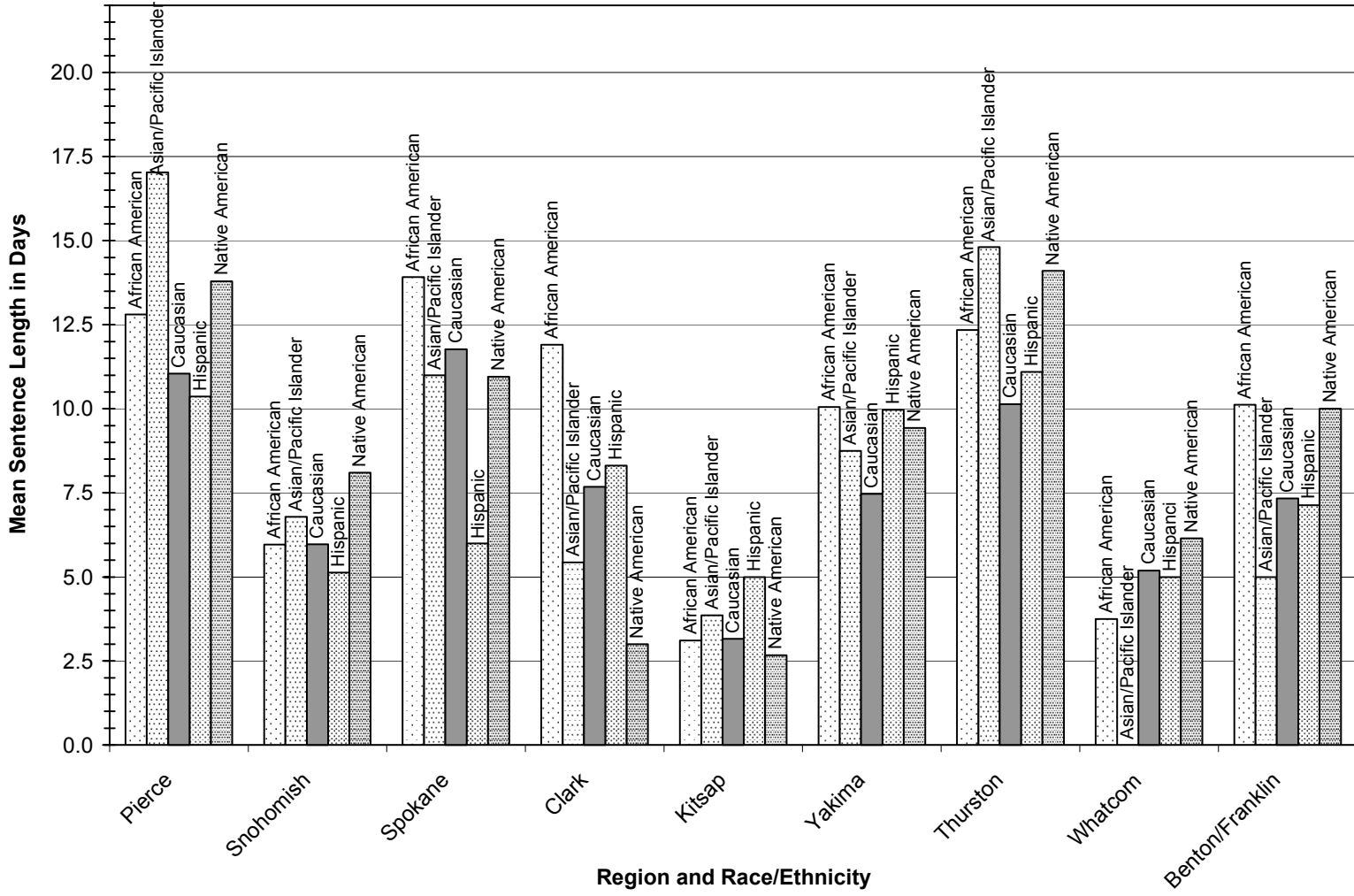


Figure 32
Mean Female Local Sanction Sentence Length by Race/Ethnicity and Nine Largest Counties

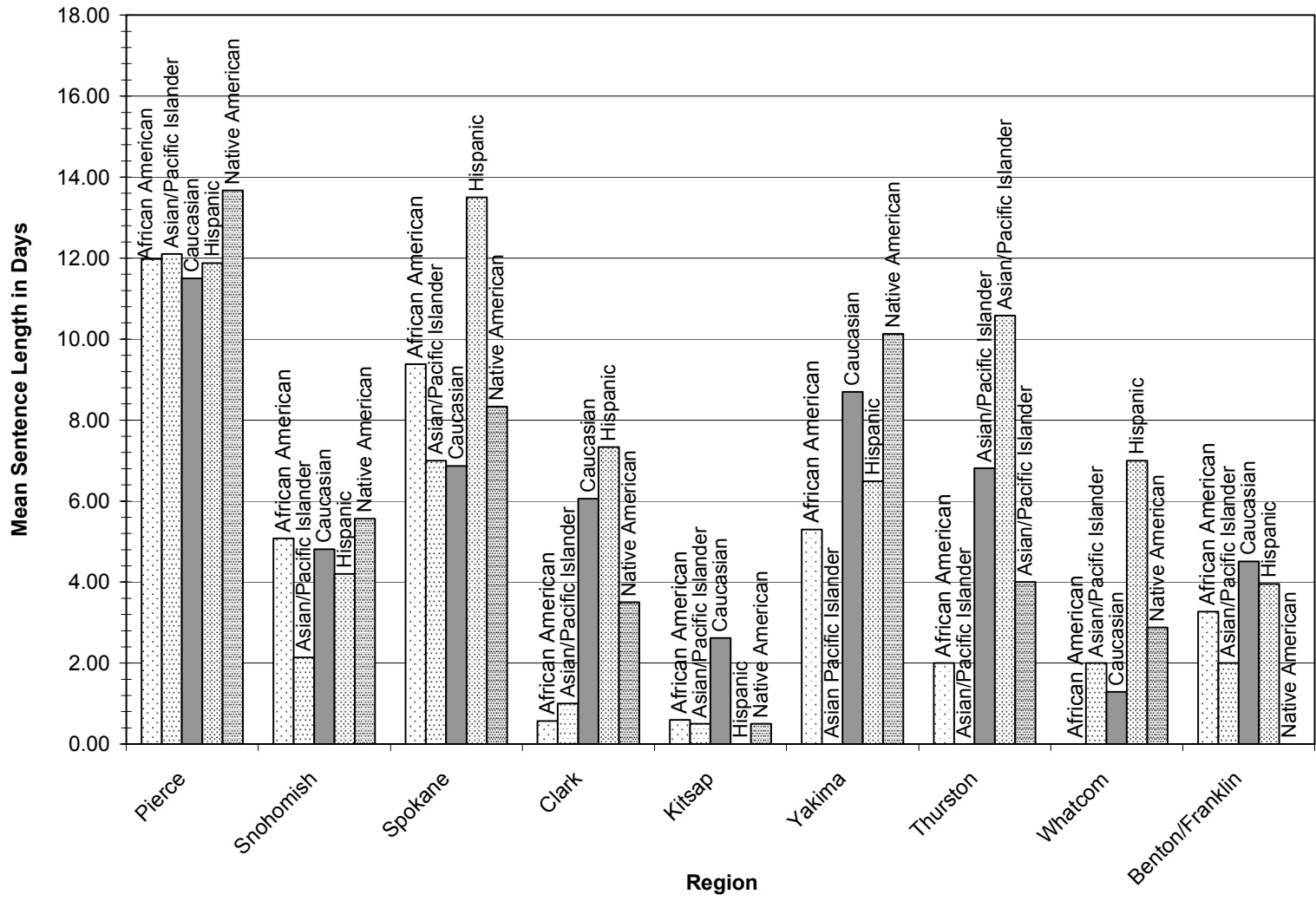


Figure 33

Mean Male Local Sanction Sentence Length by Race/Ethnicity and Region

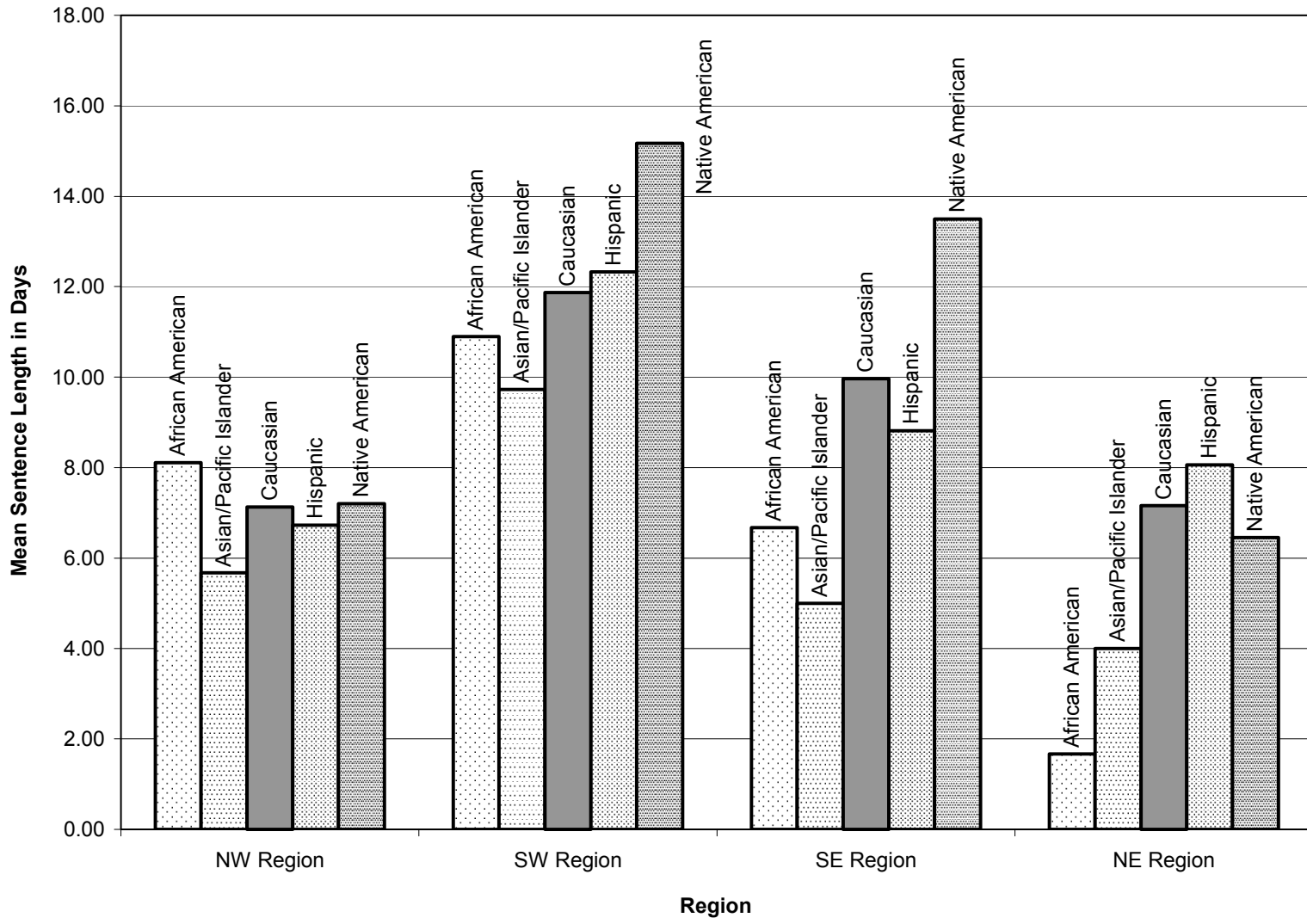
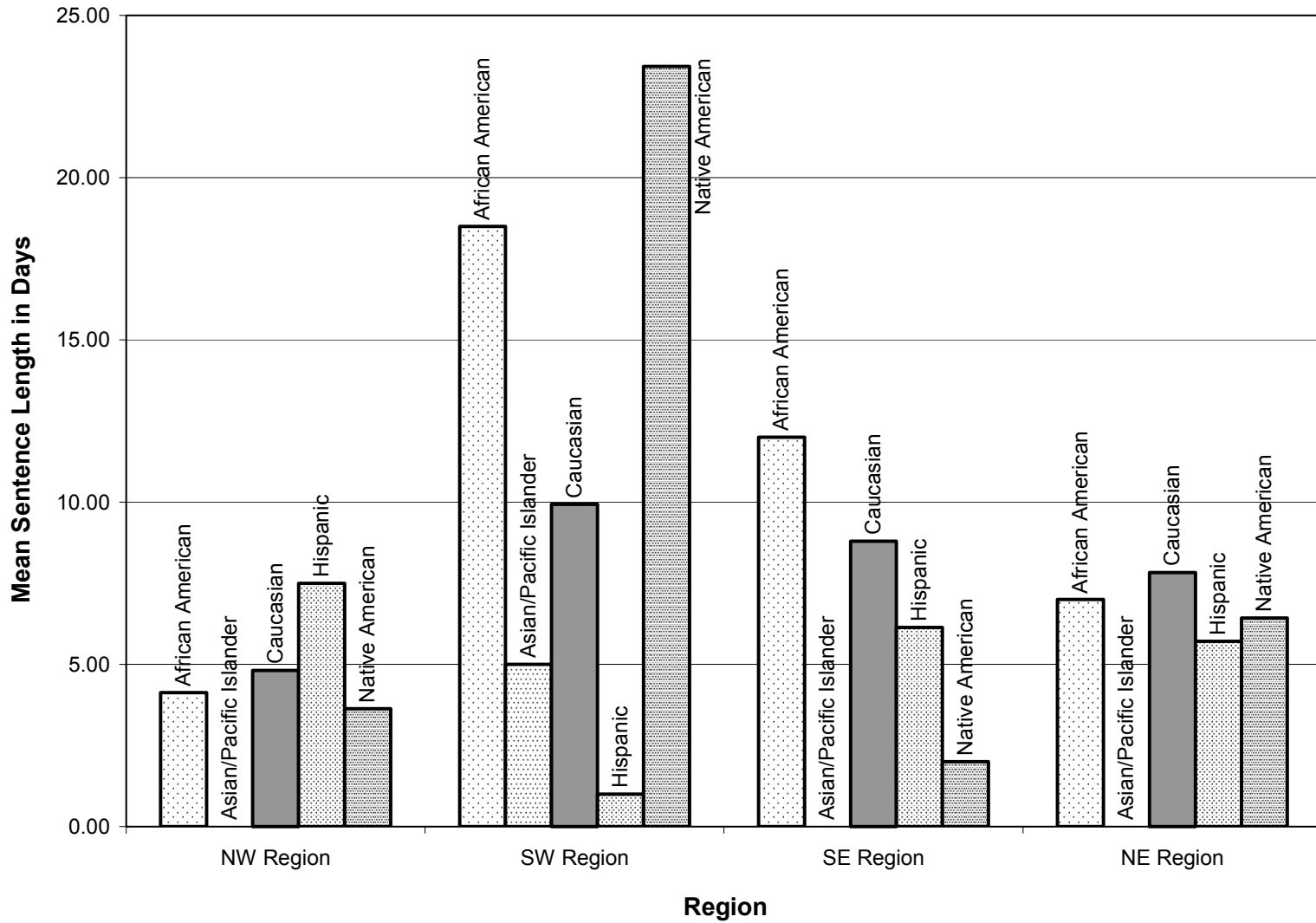


Figure 34
Mean Female Local Sanction Sentence Length by Race/Ethnicity and Region



Appendix D

Disparity in Theft in the Third Degree Tables 34-36

Table 34
Juvenile Sentencing Lengths -in days- by
Western Washington
Theft 3
July 2000 - March

Race/Ethnicity	Pierce				Snohomish			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	10.27	8.88	0.67	0.71	33.64	0.00	0.67	0.13
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.00	1.50	1.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	1.00	0.00
Caucasian	16.06	7.94	1.04	0.67	8.57	10.58	0.59	0.30
Hispanic	6.14	0.00	0.96	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Native American	5.25	7.00	1.25	0.50	0.00	*	1.00	*

Race/Ethnicity	Clark				Kitsap			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	10.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.71	5.00	0.46	0.08
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	0.00	*	0.50	*
Caucasian	2.59	4.25	0.85	0.41	1.75	0.68	0.60	0.29
Hispanic	5.00	*	0.50	*	0.25	*	2.38	*
Native American	0.00	*	0.00	*	1.00	0.50	1.94	0.38

Race/Ethnicity	Thurston				Whatcom			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	2.00	2.33	0.75	0.33	1.50	0.00	0.13	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.50	*	0.00	*	*	2.00	*	0.00
Caucasian	6.29	9.42	1.47	0.50	6.03	0.71	1.19	0.38
Hispanic	9.00	4.50	1.94	1.00	1.60	7.00	0.75	0.00
Native American	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	3.33	1.64	1.67

* No cases for this sex and race

Table 35
Juvenile Sentencing Lengths - in days- by Race/Ethnicity
Eastern Washington Counties
Theft 3 Sentences
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Spokane				Yakima			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	11.00	2.33	1.17	0.08	11.25	0.00	0.63	0.13
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caucasian	1.95	3.53	0.35	0.54	4.59	3.44	1.17	0.31
Hispanic	0.00	*	0.00	*	4.33	5.43	1.07	0.18
Native American	7.29	10.50	0.21	0.00	8.17	1.00	0.79	0.00

Race/Ethnicity	Benton/Franklin			
	Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	3.75	2.33	0.56	0.17
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	2.00	*	0.00
Caucasian	7.51	2.05	1.07	0.32
Hispanic	4.16	1.43	0.67	0.32
Native American	*	*	*	*

*No data for this race and sex

Table 36
Juvenile Sentencing Lengths -in days- by Race/Ethnicity
Remaining Regions
Theft 3 Sentences
July 2000 - March 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Northwest Region				Southwest Region			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	4.33	3.50	0.58	0.06	6.67	*	0.00	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	2.00	*	0.00	5.33	*	0.17	*
Caucasian	10.59	3.19	1.00	0.28	7.80	8.86	0.97	0.34
Hispanic	11.33	0.00	1.00	0.75	*	*	*	*
Native American	4.75	2.33	1.75	0.00	*	29.00	*	0.25

Race/Ethnicity	Southeast Region				Northeast Region			
	Mean Sentence		Score		Mean Sentence		Score	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
African American	8.33	30.00	1.67	1.00	0.00	*	0.00	*
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caucasian	8.67	7.75	1.01	0.13	6.36	31.50	0.77	0.38
Hispanic	6.93	0.00	1.28	0.00	5.00	1.00	0.75	0.13
Native American	1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	3.57	1.06	1.04

*No data for this race and

Figure 35

Mean Male Theft 3 Sentence Length - by Race/Ethnicity and Nine Largest Counties

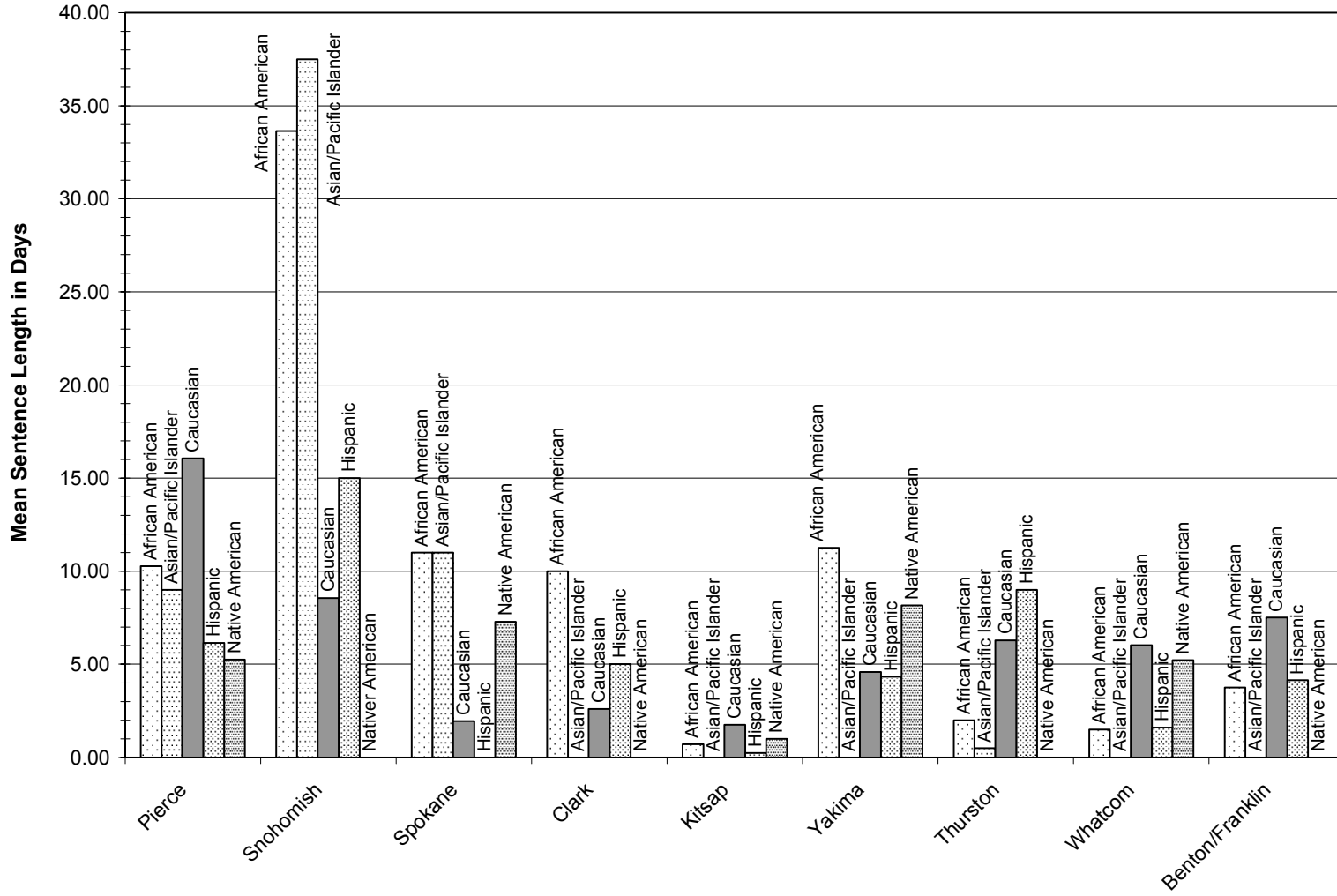


Figure 36
Mean Female Theft 3 Sentence Length by Race/Ethnicity and Nine Largest Counties

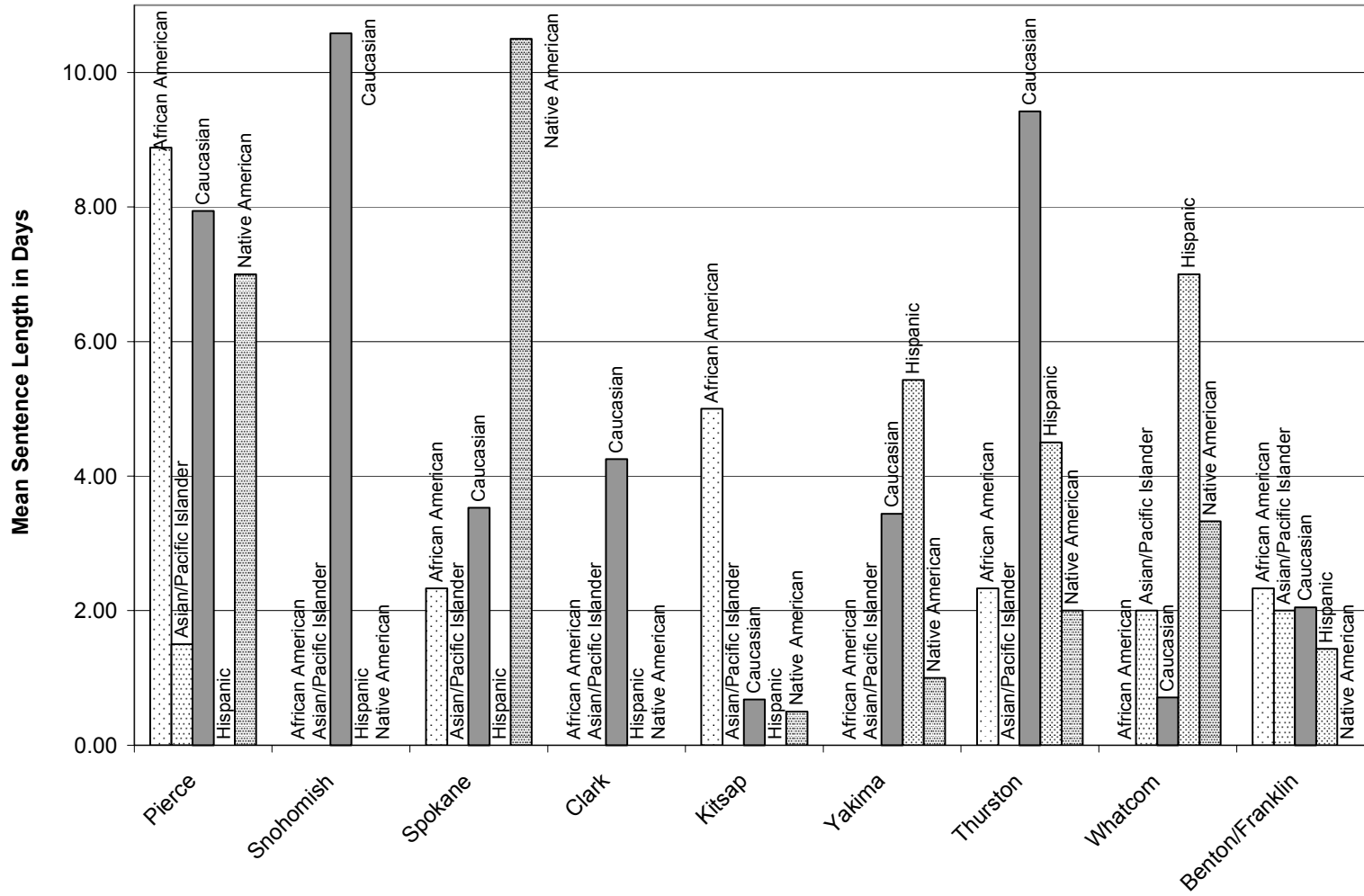


Figure 37
Mean Male Juvenile Theft 3 Sentence Length - Remaining Regions

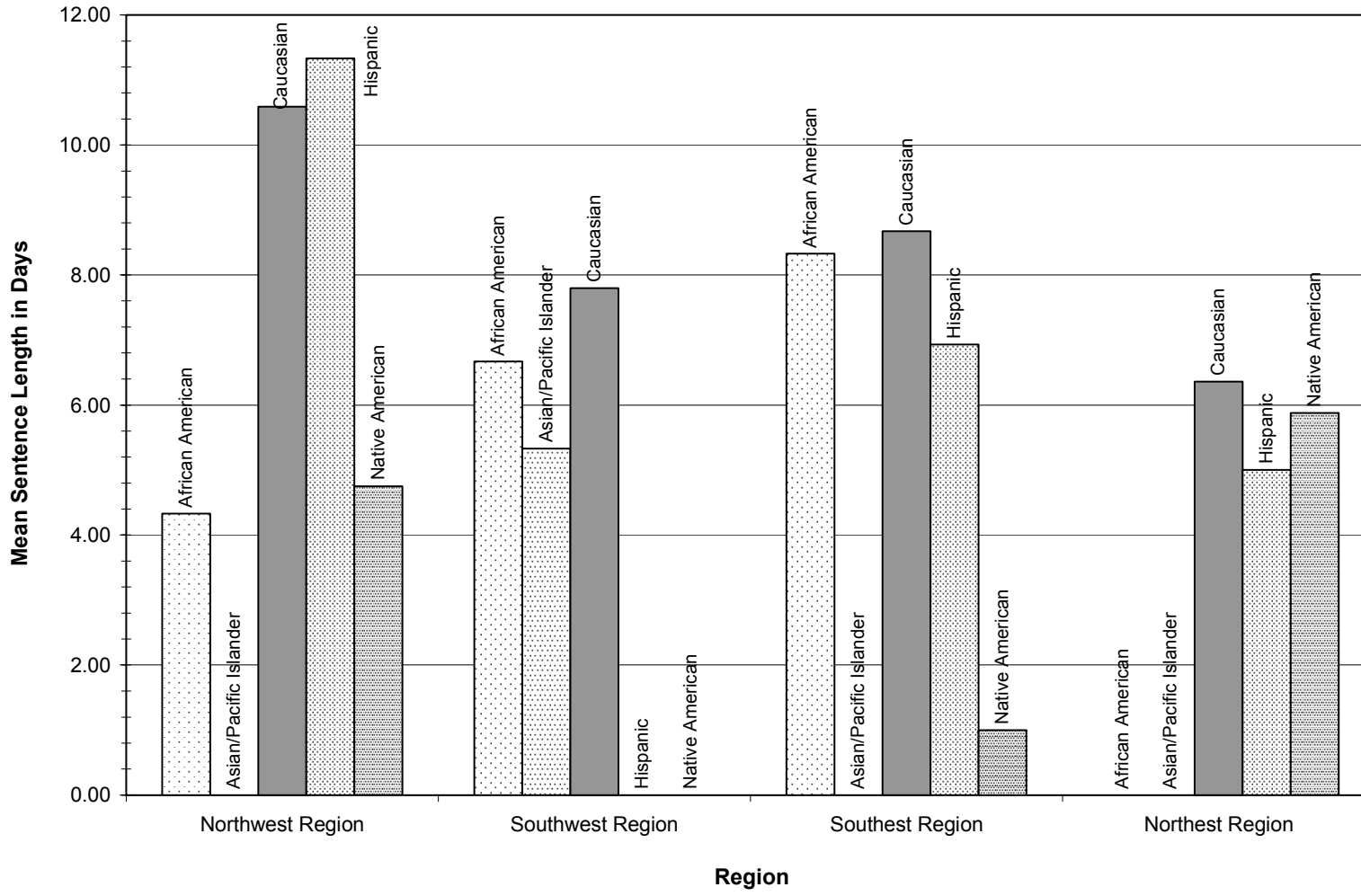
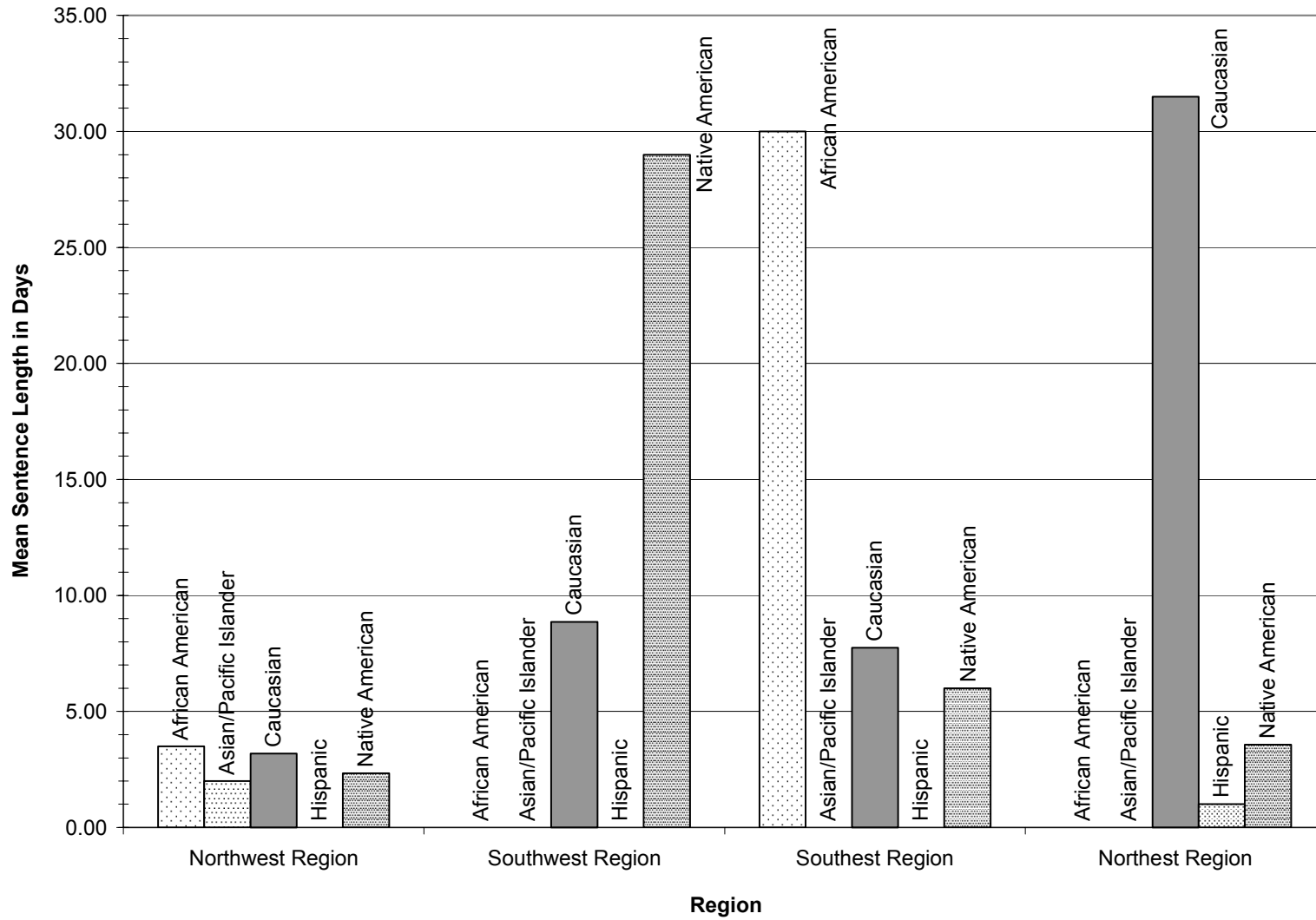


Figure 38
Mean Female Juvenile Theft 3 Sentence Length - Remaining Regions



Appendix E

Summary of County Reports

SUMMARY OF COUNTY REPORTS ON DISPROPORTIONALITY

This section includes a summary of FY01 disproportionality reports to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) from local law and justice council advisory committees on juvenile justice proportionality, or in the absence of such committees, reports submitted by county Juvenile Court Administrators. State law requires each committee or administrator to submit an annual report to the SGC that summarizes their findings in three major areas. These areas include:

1. The proportionality, effectiveness, and cultural relevance of rehabilitative services offered by county and state institutions.
2. The proportionality, effectiveness, and cultural relevance of rehabilitative services offered in conjunction with diversions, deferred dispositions, community supervision and parole.
3. Citizen complaints regarding bias or disproportionality in the county juvenile justice system (RCW 72.09.300).

The following counties did not submit annual reports:

Asotin, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, King, Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom and Whitman.

The following counties submitted only the statistical tabulations on numbers and percentages of minority youth that are generated by the Washington Juvenile Court:

Cowlitz, Chelan, Clallam, Island, Grays Harbor, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish and Yakima.

Jefferson and Lincoln counties acknowledged SGC's request for the report but had nothing to report. San Juan County reported that they did not have a local law and justice advisory committee but that they did have programs for diversion and rehabilitation.

Benton/Franklin, Clark and Pierce counties sent the most comprehensive and informative reports. Adams, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan and Columbia/Walla Walla reported consistently that juvenile staff received cultural diversity training, that efforts were made to assure that staff were culturally diverse and that no complaints were made regarding racial disproportionality. These counties also reported that interpreters were provided for non-English speakers and that many of the forms used were in Spanish and Russian. Sign language services were also provided.

These counties reported common programs designed for youth of all colors. Examples of programs offered included adolescent substance abuse programs, Functional Family Therapy, Multi-Systematic Therapy and Aggression Replacement Therapy. Additionally, these counties reported using numerous alternatives to detention, such as day reporting, work crew,

community service, special intervention programs for first time offenders and truancy intervention programs.

Benton/Franklin reported that they had a Community Commitment Program for youth committed to JRA. This program provided individualized treatment in life skills training, as well as group, family and individual counseling. The program provided education, drug and alcohol treatment, recreation services and included a reintegration component. Unfortunately, Benton/Franklin lost funding for this program in 2000-2001.

Only two counties, Clark and Pierce, acknowledged that disproportionality existed in referrals, detention, declinations to adult court and dispositions to JRA. African American youth in these counties were disproportionately represented at all stages. Interestingly, Clark County reported that African American youth were also more likely than Caucasian youth to be found guilty at trial. However, African American youth were given diversion and deferred sentences at higher rates than Caucasian youth.

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Appendix F

Male Recidivism Tables 37-50

Offending Rate

Table 37
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Caucasian Males

Past Crime	Current Crime											Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief					
Sex	12		17	2	6	1	22	45		16	121	0.04		
Robbery	1		10	1	1	3	5	5		2	28	0.01		
Assault	24	16	558	100	68	34	327	440		163	1730	0.59		
Burglary	3	6	107	73	29	23	176	230		58	705	0.24		
Drugs		2	72	39	72	18	144	202		44	593	0.20		
Weapons	1		45	27	17	16	53	79		31	269	0.09		
Theft	24	7	398	215	159	70	761	943		249	2826	0.97		
Malicious Mischief	10	4	231	78	57	23	239	346		127	1115	0.38		
Other	20	6	413	202	173	61	591	1012		246	2724	0.94		
Total Crimes	95	41	1851	737	582	249	2318	3302		936	10111			
Total Offenders	37	12	490	209	212	75	679	926		272	2912			
Offense Rate	2.57	3.42	3.78	3.53	2.75	3.32	3.41	3.57		3.44	3.47		49.56	

Table 38
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
African American Males

Past Crime	Current Crime											Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief					
Homicide		1									1	0.00		
Sex			2				2	1			5	0.02		
Robbery			4	1		2	1	7			15	0.05		
Assault	3	3	119	12	12	21	36	55		16	277	0.90		
Burglary	2		11	9	8	6	17	19		2	74	0.24		
Drugs		2	11	4	10	3	12	22		1	65	0.21		
Weapons	1	1	14	3	5	1	4	13		2	44	0.14		
Theft	6	4	71	29	32	16	94	95		25	372	1.21		
Malicious Mischief			24	2	4	5	10	26		13	84	0.27		
Other	2	2	61	31	25	19	41	116		26	323	1.05		
Total Crimes	14	13	317	91	96	73	217	354		85	1260			
Total Offenders	3	5	68	22	24	18	65	80		23	308			
Offense Rate	4.67	2.60	4.66	4.14	4.00	4.06	3.34	4.43		3.70	4.09			

Table 39
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Asian/Pacific Islander Males

Past Crime	Current Crime											
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
Sex								1		1	0.01	
Robbery			2							2	0.02	
Assault			9		1		5	9	2	26	0.31	
Burglary			4				3	3		10	0.12	
Drugs			1	1		1	2	5		10	0.12	
Weapons			2		2	2	2	4	1	13	0.15	
Theft			18	3	8	2	33	52	10	126	1.50	
Malicious Mischief			3	2		2	3	13	1	24	0.29	
Other			14	6	2	5	13	24	2	66	0.79	
Total Crimes			53	12	13	12	61	111	16	278		
Total Offenders			14	2	3	3	25	30	7	84		
Offense Rate			3.79	6.00	4.33	4.00	2.44	3.70	2.29	3.31		29.11

Table 40
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Native American Males

Past Crime	Current Crime											
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
Sex			2					4		6	0.03	
Robbery			1	1		1		2	1	6	0.03	
Assault			2	32	14	4	8	12	45	3	120	0.67
Burglary				5	15	3		16	21	2	62	0.34
Drugs			1	7	2	6		6	12		34	0.19
Weapons			1	1	3	2	1	6	10	1	25	0.14
Theft			1	24	26	10	2	37	84	18	202	1.12
Malicious Mischief				11	7	3	4	13	33	6	77	0.43
Other			1	22	27	15	2	43	99	15	224	1.24
Total Crimes			6	105	95	43	18	133	310	46	756	
Total Offenders			2	29	19	9	4	33	75	9	180	
Offense Rate			3.00	3.62	5.00	4.78	4.50	4.03	4.13	5.11	4.20	126.21

Table 41
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Hispanic Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief				
Homicide									1		1	0.00	
Sex									2		2	0.00	
Robbery					1				3	1	5	0.01	
Assault			3	36	8	12	11	51	82	41	244	0.47	
Burglary	1		3	18	31	5	14	40	55	15	182	0.35	
Drugs			1	13	14	17	3	12	54	9	123	0.23	
Weapons				8	1	6	2	13	22	9	61	0.12	
Theft	3		5	61	47	33	23	97	177	59	505	0.96	
Malicious Mischief	1		3	31	13	12	12	51	74	23	220	0.42	
Other	4		5	95	48	44	27	102	255	64	644	1.23	
Total Crimes	9	20	262	162	130	92	366	725	221	1987			
Total Offenders	2	7	75	42	36	21	96	190	55	524			
Offense Rate	4.50	2.86	3.49	3.86	3.61	4.38	3.81	3.82	4.02	3.79			

Table 42
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Sex Offenders (N=44)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	12	9.9%	0.27
Robbery	1	0.8%	0.02
Assault	27	22.3%	0.61
Burglary	6	5.0%	0.14
Drugs			
Weapons	2	1.7%	0.05
Theft	34	28.1%	0.77
Malicious Mischief	13	10.7%	0.30
Other	26	21.5%	0.59
Total	121		2.75

Table 43
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Robbery Offenders (N=27)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide	1	1.1%	0.04
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	26	28.9%	0.96
Burglary	9	10.0%	0.33
Drugs	7	7.8%	0.26
Weapons	2	2.2%	0.07
Theft	20	22.2%	0.74
Malicious Mischief	7	7.8%	0.26
Other	18	20.0%	0.67
Total	89		3.33

Table 44
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Assault Offenders (N=695)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	21	0.8%	0.03
Robbery	17	0.6%	0.02
Assault	768	29.3%	1.11
Burglary	145	5.5%	0.21
Drugs	107	4.1%	0.15
Weapons	71	2.7%	0.10
Theft	584	22.2%	0.84
Malicious Mischief	299	11.4%	0.43
Other	613	23.4%	0.88
Total	2587		3.78

Table 45
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Burglary Offenders (N=308)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	2	0.2%	0.01
Robbery	3	0.3%	0.01
Assault	135	12.1%	0.44
Burglary	132	11.8%	0.43
Drugs	62	5.5%	0.20
Weapons	34	3.0%	0.11
Theft	329	29.4%	1.07
Malicious Mischief	102	9.1%	0.33
Other	320	28.6%	1.04
Total	1114		3.63

Table 46
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Drug Offenders (N=302)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	6	0.7%	0.02
Robbery	2	0.2%	0.01
Assault	97	10.9%	0.32
Burglary	45	5.0%	0.15
Drugs	109	12.2%	0.36
Weapons	33	3.7%	0.11
Theft	253	28.3%	0.84
Malicious Mischief	76	8.5%	0.25
Other	273	30.5%	0.90
Total	886		2.96

Table 47
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Weapons Offenders (N=123)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	1	0.2%	0.01
Robbery	6	1.3%	0.05
Assault	75	16.9%	0.61
Burglary	43	9.7%	0.35
Drugs	27	6.1%	0.22
Weapons	22	4.9%	0.18
Theft	113	25.4%	0.92
Malicious Mischief	44	9.9%	0.36
Other	114	25.6%	0.93
Total	438		3.62

Table 48
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Theft Offenders (N=925)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	24	0.8%	0.03
Robbery	6	0.2%	0.01
Assault	439	13.9%	0.47
Burglary	263	8.3%	0.28
Drugs	178	5.6%	0.19
Weapons	80	2.5%	0.09
Theft	1043	33.0%	1.13
Malicious Mischief	324	10.2%	0.35
Other	806	25.5%	0.87
Total	3133		3.42

Table 49
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Other Offenders (N=1348)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide	1	0.0%	0.00
Sex	53	1.1%	0.04
Robbery	17	0.3%	0.01
Assault	643	13.1%	0.48
Burglary	337	6.8%	0.25
Drugs	307	6.2%	0.23
Weapons	134	2.7%	0.10
Theft	1384	28.1%	1.03
Malicious Mischief	505	10.3%	0.37
Other	1543	31.3%	1.14
Total	4853		3.65

Table 50
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Male Malicious Mischief Offenders (N=375)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	16	1.2%	0.04
Robbery	4	0.3%	0.01
Assault	229	17.4%	0.61
Burglary	77	5.9%	0.21
Drugs	54	4.1%	0.14
Weapons	44	3.3%	0.12
Theft	364	27.7%	0.97
Malicious Mischief	173	13.1%	0.46
Other	355	27.0%	0.95
Total	1296		3.51

Appendix G

Female Recidivism Tables 51-64

Table 51
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Caucasian Females

Past Crime	Current Crime											Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief					
Sex			1					2				3	0.00	
Robbery							2	1				3	0.00	
Assault	1	5	175	8	20	6	82	105		27	429	0.57		
Burglary			8	1	2		21	18		1	51	0.07		
Drugs			23	4	11	1	33	34		3	109	0.15		
Weapons			4				3	3		1	11	0.01		
Theft	2		129	32	33	3	219	202		28	648	0.87		
Malicious Mischief		1	48	2	4		17	35		4	111	0.15		
Other	2		99	20	31	2	133	219		24	530	0.71		
Total Crimes	5	6	487	67	101	12	510	619		88	1895			
Total Offenders	2	2	175	21	38	4	214	261		32	749			
Offense Rate	2.50	3.00	2.78	3.19	2.66	3.00	2.38	2.37		2.75	2.53		9.85	

Table 52
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
African American Females

Past Crime	Current Crime											Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief					
Sex									1			1	0.01	
Robbery									2			2	0.02	
Assault			28	1	7	2	14	11		4	67	0.74		
Burglary			1				2	4			7	0.08		
Drugs					3		4	5			12	0.13		
Weapons							3	3			6	0.07		
Theft			23	2	4	1	38	54		4	126	1.38		
Malicious Mischief			5		1		1	3			10	0.11		
Other			19	1	5		6	16		3	50	0.55		
Total Crimes			76	4	20	3	68	99		11	281			
Total Offenders			25	1	5	1	32	23		4	91			
Offense Rate			3.04	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.13	4.30		2.75	3.09		44.62	

Table 53
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Asian/Pacific Islander Females

Past Crime	Current Crime											
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
Sex												
Robbery												
Assault							5	2	1	8	0.44	
Burglary												
Drugs												
Weapons												
Theft			1	3		1	7	8	3	23	1.28	
Malicious Mischief							1		1	2	0.11	
Other			2	2			4	2	1	11	0.61	
Total Crimes			3	5		1	17	12	6	44		
Total Offenders			2	1		1	8	4	2	18		
Offense Rate			1.50	5.00		1.00	2.13	3.00	3.00	2.44		5.39

Table 54
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Native American Females

Past Crime	Current Crime											
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
Sex												
Robbery												
Assault			11				7	16	1	35	0.47	
Burglary			1				2	4		7	0.09	
Drugs			2				2	4		8	0.11	
Weapons							1	1		2	0.03	
Theft			15		4		20	35		74	1.00	
Malicious Mischief			3				3	5	2	13	0.18	
Other			12		3		16	45		76	1.03	
Total Crimes			44		7		51	110	3	215		
Total Offenders			17		2		21	33	1	74		
Offense Rate			2.59		3.50		2.43	3.33	3.00	2.91		38.00

Table 55
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Hispanic Females

Past Crime	Current Crime											
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate	Per 1,000
Sex												
Robbery					1					1	0.01	
Assault			22	1			15	15	3	56	0.63	
Burglary				6	1		1	3		11	0.12	
Drugs				1			3	4		8	0.09	
Weapons			1					2		3	0.03	
Theft			14	5	6		45	33	7	110	1.24	
Malicious Mischief			1		4		2	8	5	20	0.22	
Other			12	1	2		16	41	3	75	0.84	
Total Crimes			50	14	14		82	106	18	284		
Total Offenders			15	5	4		28	31	6	89		
Offense Rate			3.33	2.80	3.50		2.93	3.42	3.00	3.19		10.53

Table 56
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Sex Offenders (N=2)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	1	20.0%	0.50
Burglary			
Drugs			
Weapons			
Theft	2	40.0%	1.00
Malicious Mischief			
Other	2	40.0%	1.00
Total	5		2.50

Table 57
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Robbery Offenders (N=2)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	5	83.3%	2.50
Burglary			
Drugs			
Weapons			
Theft			
Malicious Mischief	1	16.7%	0.50
Other			
Total	6		3.00

Table 58
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Assault Offenders (N=250)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	1	0.1%	0.00
Robbery			
Assault	247	36.0%	0.99
Burglary	10	1.5%	0.04
Drug	26	3.8%	0.10
Weapons	5	0.7%	0.02
Theft	188	27.4%	0.75
Malicious Mischief	59	8.6%	0.24
Other	150	21.9%	0.60
Total	685		2.74

Table 59
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Burglary Offenders (N=29)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	11	12.0%	0.38
Burglary	7	7.6%	0.24
Drugs	5	5.4%	0.17
Weapons			
Theft	42	45.7%	1.45
Malicious Mischief	2	2.2%	0.07
Other	25	27.2%	0.86
Total	92		3.17

Table 60
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Drug Offenders (N=53)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery	1	0.7%	0.02
Assault	28	18.5%	0.53
Burglary	3	2.0%	0.06
Drugs	15	9.9%	0.28
Weapons			
Theft	53	35.1%	1.00
Malicious Mischief	9	6.0%	0.17
Other	42	27.8%	0.79
Total	150		2.85

Table 61
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Weapons Offenders (N=6)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	8	50.0%	1.33
Burglary			
Drugs	1	6.3%	0.17
Weapons			
Theft	5	31.3%	0.83
Malicious Mischief			
Other	2	12.5%	0.33
Total	16		2.67

Table 62
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Theft Offenders (N=322)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery	3	0.4%	0.01
Assault	130	16.9%	0.40
Burglary	29	3.8%	0.09
Drugs	42	5.4%	0.13
Weapons	7	0.9%	0.02
Theft	345	44.7%	1.07
Malicious Mischief	24	3.1%	0.07
Other	191	24.8%	0.59
Total	768		2.39

Table 63
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Other Offenders (N=366)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex	3	0.3%	0.01
Robbery	3	0.3%	0.01
Assault	153	15.8%	0.42
Burglary	30	3.1%	0.08
Drugs	48	4.9%	0.13
Weapons	9	0.9%	0.02
Theft	336	34.6%	0.92
Malicious Mischief	53	5.5%	0.14
Other	335	34.5%	0.92
Total	964		2.65

Table 64
Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Current Crime Type
Female Malicious Mischief Offenders (N=47)

Past Crimes	Total	% of Total	Offense Rate
Homicide			
Sex			
Robbery			
Assault	39	29.5%	0.83
Burglary	1	0.8%	0.02
Drugs	3	2.3%	0.06
Weapons	1	0.8%	0.02
Theft	44	33.3%	0.94
Malicious Mischief	13	9.8%	0.28
Other	31	23.5%	0.66
Total	132		2.81

Appendix H

Chronic Offender Recidivism Tables 65-73

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Table 65
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Caucasian Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Homicide											
Sex		2								4	0.02
Robbery			1				2	1		6	0.04
Assault		8	113	19	15	11	81	68	27	342	2.07
Burglary			19	14	4	9	48	44	14	152	0.92
Drugs			5	1	5		8	7		26	0.16
Weapons			8	6	3	3	12	16	3	51	0.31
Theft			65	43	20	20	136	176	23	483	2.93
Malicious Mischief			39	13	9	3	40	66	10	180	1.09
Other		2	58	24	24	14	103	150	31	406	2.45
Total Crimes		10	310	120	80	60	430	530	110	1650	
Total Offenders		1	31	12	8	6	43	53	11	165	
Offense Rate		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	

Table 66
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
African American Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Homicide											
Sex			1							1	0.04
Robbery											
Assault			57		4	9	10	10	1	91	3.37
Burglary			4		1	4	1	2		12	0.44
Drugs			1		2	1				4	0.15
Weapons					1			1	1	3	0.11
Theft			26	6	5	3	19	12	3	74	2.74
Malicious Mischief			7		1	4	4	4		16	0.59
Other			14	4	6	9	10	21	5	69	2.56
Total Crimes			110	10	20	30	40	50	10	270	
Total Offenders			11	1	2	3	4	5	1	27	
Offense Rate			10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	

Table 67
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Asian/Pacific Islander Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Homicide											
Sex											
Robbery			2							2	1.00
Assault			4							4	2.00
Burglary											
Drugs							1			1	0.50
Weapons							2			2	1.00
Theft			1				1			2	1.00
Malicious Mischief							1			1	0.50
Other			3				5			8	4.00
Total Crimes			10				10			20	
Total Offenders			1				1			2	
Offense Rate			10.00				10.00			10.00	

Table 68
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Native American Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Homicide								1		1	0.06
Sex								1		1	0.06
Robbery								1	1	2	0.12
Assault			10	1	2		4	11		28	0.06
Burglary			1	3	2		8	7		21	1.24
Drugs					2					2	0.12
Weapons				1				3		4	0.24
Theft			3	9	3		11	24	2	52	3.06
Malicious Mischief			1	3	1		3	3	5	16	0.94
Other			5	11	2		4	20	2	44	2.59
Total Crimes			20	30	10		30	70	10	170	
Total Offenders			2	3	1		3	7	1	17	
Offense Rate			10.00	10.00	10.00		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	

Table 69
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Hispanic Males

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Homicide											
Sex											
Robbery								1		1	0.04
Assault			11			1	13	21	8	54	2.00
Burglary			2	4		9	6	3	4	28	1.04
Drugs						1	2	1	1	5	0.19
Weapons			2		2		1	2		7	0.26
Theft			6	8	7	3	13	23	7	67	2.48
Malicious Mischief			4	2		3	15	6	2	32	1.19
Other			15	6	1	3	20	23	8	76	2.81
Total Crimes			40	20	10	20	70	80	30	270	
Total Offenders			4	2	1	2	7	8	3	27	
Offense Rate			10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	

Table 70
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Caucasian Females

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Assault			31							31	5.17
Burglary			2					2		4	0.67
Drug											
Homicide											
Malicious Mischief			3							3	0.50
Other			7					7		14	2.33
Robbery											
Sex											
Theft			7					1		8	1.33
Weapons											
Total Crimes			50					10		60	
Total Offenders			5					1		6	
Offense Rate			10.00					10.00		10.00	

Table 71
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
African American Females

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Assault			2		4					6	3.00
Burglary											
Drug					3					3	1.50
Homicide											
Malicious Mischief											
Other			3		3					6	3.00
Robbery											
Sex											
Theft			5							5	2.50
Weapons											
Total Crimes			10		10					20	
Total Offenders			1		1					2	
Offense Rate			10.00		10.00					10.00	

Table 72
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Native American Females

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Assault							3	5		8	4.00
Burglary							1	2		3	1.50
Drug											
Homicide											
Malicious Mischief											
Other							2	1		3	1.50
Robbery											
Sex											
Theft							4	2		6	3.00
Weapons											
Total Crimes							10	10		20	
Total Offenders							1	1		2	
Offense Rate							10.00	10.00		10.00	

Table 73
Chronic Offenders - Current Crimes Compared to Past Crimes
By Gender and Race
Hispanic Females

Past Crime	Current Crime										
	Sex	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Drugs	Weapons	Theft	Other	Malicious Mischief	Total Count	Offense Rate
Assault											
Burglary											
Drug											
Homicide											
Malicious Mischief											
Other								10		10	10.00
Robbery											
Sex											
Theft											
Weapons											
Total Crimes											
Total Offenders								1		1	
Offense Rate								10.00		10.00	

For additional copies or more information, please contact:

**State of Washington
Sentencing Guidelines Commission
P.O. Box 40927
Olympia, WA 98504-0927**

**(360) 956-2130
Fax: (360) 956-2149**

www.sgc.wa.gov

